The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Establish in 1917

Indication of More Intelligent U.S. Thinking---Roosevelt's Views

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Economic Sanctions the Only Hope—Gen. Chiang's and Other Views

Dr. Wellington Koo Demands "Recognition of Japan's Aggression"—League Committee Scores Japan

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1937 VOLUME 82, NUMBER 6

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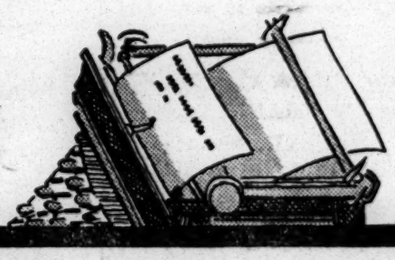

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INDICATION OF MORE INTELLIGENT U. S. THINKING ON CHINA*

NEWS reports from the United States in recent days indicate the development of more intelligent thinking on the part of the American people with regard to developments in the Far East. It is realized, of course, that these brief news reports, chiefly by the *United Press*, are but "straws in the political wind." Yet they do indicate that the American people apparently have begun to give serious consideration to Far Eastern developments, irrespective of the inactivity and indecision displayed by Washington officialdom.

Most significant indication of a reversion to sound traditional American policies was the announcement that the American Red Cross had decided to contribute the sum of US$100,000 (equivalent to $340,000 in Chinese currency) for relief work in China. The announcement was sent to Dr. F. C. Yen of the Chinese Red Cross Hospital by Dr. C. T. Wang, Chinese Ambassador in Washington. The appropriation of this considerable sum resulted from the energetic action by a small group of Americans and Chinese in Shanghai and also in the U.S.A.

In addition to the appropriation of funds by the American Red Cross, it was stated that the American Red Cross Society in sending large quantities of medical supplies to China, dispatched from San Francisco on a U. S. Government transport scheduled to sail on October 20. It was also stated that doctors and nurses would be sent to China on the same transport, if such were needed.

Aside from the action of the American Red Cross, there was a brief report published in the *North China Daily News* on October 4, quoting the *Scripps Howard* newspapers as saying that, "if the League of Nations invokes the punitive part of the Covenant against Japan, it may now be stated that the United States will almost certainly follow a parallel course." The message said further that this did not mean that the United States would join directly in League action, but

*See President Roosevelt's declaration, Page 103, this issue.

it did mean that the United States would not take a step which in any way would spoil the effect of the League's efforts to bring Japan to her senses.

A further indication of sound thinking was another message from Washington stating that the directorate of the United States Chamber of of Commerce had passed a resolution demanding that Americans in China receive the protection of the United States Government. The resolution deplored the dangerous situation confronting American nationals in China, and expressed in strongest terms the belief of the U. S. Chamber that the lives and rights of Americans should be protected. The resolution concluded, "We commend that steps be taken by the U. S. Government toward that end."

These reports telegraphed from the United States make more satisfactory reading than the early editorial comment appearing in American newspapers, which are only beginning to arrive in China after many weeks of delay. Space is not available for a full summary of editorial comment which appeared in various newspapers, but an example of some of the ridiculous manifestations at Washington was the introduction of a resolution in the Senate making it illegal for anyone to conduct a demonstration within 500 yards of a foreign embassy. The resolution was introduced in the Senate following an attempt of some American radical youths to picket the Japanese Embassy!

Aside from editorial comment in the home American papers there was an interesting analysis of America's international politics, written by the Washington correspondent of the **North China Daily News** and published in that paper on October 3rd. This well informed correspondent said the attitude of the United States toward international politics was similar to that of some people who attempt to save themselves from an unpleasant disease by ignoring its existence. He also likened the attitude of the Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, to the lady character in Hamlet who "protested too much."

The correspondent said, "Mr. Hull protests time and time again each successive crisis affrights the world, that the United States is acting independently and on her own without consulting with or cooperating with other powers." It was stated that Mr. Hull's peace program, which he attempted to apply in all corners of the world, was based upon a speech which he delivered on July 16, which contained the following international peace platform:

1. The maintenance of peace.
2. National and international self-restraint.
3. Abstinence from the use of force in carrying out national policy.
4. No interference in the internal affairs of other nations.
5. Adjustment of international problems by peaceful negotiation and agreement.
6. Observance of international agreements and the sanctity of treaties.
7. Modification when need arises by orderly processes carried out in a spirit of mutual helpfulness and accommodation.
8. Respect for the rights of others and performance of established obligations.
9. Revitalizing and strengthening of international law.
10. Promotion of economic security and stability.
11. Lowering or removing excessive barriers to international trade.
12. Equality of commercial opportunity and treatment.
13. Limitation and reduction of armements.

The text of this speech was telegraphed all over the world to U. S. embassies and consulates and released to the press in all countries (excepting China). The fact that Secretary Hull's peace platform was vague and depended considerably on definition apparently contributed to its general approval throughout the world. The approval almost equalled that given the Kellogg Pact, originated by the preceding Administration. According to a digest issued by the State Department the only countries which did not give full approval to the Secretary's platform were Germany, Italy, Spain, China and Japan. The **North China Daily News** correspondent said that it amounted to asking the various nations to express their opinion on the Ten Commandments. With the exceptions noted all of the nations, beginning with Albania and on down through the list, including little Luxembourg, exressed fullest approval of the generous ideas expressed by the American Secretary of State. The Soviet Union expressed its enthusiasm but emphasized the term referring to the interference in the "internal affairs of other nations."

With regard to the possibility of American cooperation in the interest of peace in various parts of the world, the correspondent stated that cooperation with Latin America was easiest, with Europe the hardest and with the Far East occupying middle ground. Since the prohibition of George Washington against interfering in the politics of Europe appled only to Europe, this did not prevent the United States in 1922 from signing the Nine Power Treaty within a short time after rejecting the Treaty of Versailles and the League Covenant.

In concluding his analysis of Amrican policy, the correspondent stated that in prevailing American thought there was a tendency to lump dictatorships together such as Italy, Germany and Russia, irrespective of their inclinations. The line of cleavage was between democracy and dictatorship. However, the United States did not favor the idea of crushing dictatorships by economic or military measures. They were symptomatic of diseased internal conditions.

Editorial opinion appearing in such papers as the *Cristian Century*, *New Republic* and *The Nation* indicated more serious and sound thinking than that indicated by the original hysterical statements of Washington officialdom, at least so far as reports sent to this part of the world indicated. In the course of an extended analysis of the crisis published in the *Christian Century* on July 28, before the beginning of the Shanghai trouble, it was suggested that the Japanese War Office probably had decided that it was "now or never" for putting over the Army's plans in China. In taking the step the Tokyo War Office gave serious consideration to three elements, which they regarded as favorable for their program:

1. The European powers—and that really meant Great Britain — have become absorbed in the Spanish War, hence the prospect of intervention from that quarter is reduced to zero.
2. The trip of Dr. H. H. Kung, Finance Minister, through America and Europe yielded all too much evidence of an improvement in the financial position of the Chinese Government. Tokyo undoubtedly suspected that economic gains marked up by Dr. Kung involved a *quid pro quo* for Western industrialists in the Chinese market.
3. The Japanese decided that the execution of so many high officers of the Red Army in Russia suggested that for the moment at least the fighting efficiency of that body had suffered. The

recent clashes along the Amur River between the Japanese and Russian soldiers were precipitated by the Japanese for the purpose of finding out what the Red Army would do. Tokyo apparently was satisfied that they had no grounds for fearing Russian acitivities in the matter of intervention in China. The *Tokyo Nichi Nichi* actually reported that the Soviet Army had been thrown into utter confusion.

It was also stated that the Japanese placed great confidence in their new alliance with Germany, hoping that Germany would be able to hold most of the Russian Armies on the European side, while Japan carried out her program on this side. In other words, if threatened by Germany on her western front, Russia might hesitate a long time before acting to block a further expansion of Japanese imperialism south of her Far Eastern borders. It was stated, however, that the Japanese Army Staff still retained a wholesome fear of the Soviet Red Army in Siberia, amply justified, because the large concentration of the Soviet Air Force in and about Vladivistok represents an ever present threat to the wooden cities and concentrated industral centers of Japan. In other words, the Russians have the power, when they once decide to take action, of doing in Japan what Japan has done in this country, despite the fact that the Japanese have developed elaborate defences for their industrial centers.

The editorial stated, "Because of this general combination of factors, the diplomatic world debates the possibility that Hitler may have indicated to his Japanese allies the favorable character of the opportunity which has arisen for a bold stroke in North China." In other words, if Japan moves now to cut another chunk off Asiatic territory and Russia does not intervene that will indicate to other nations that the Red Army is in truth internally disorganized. Let such a suspicion once ripen into conviction and the face of European politics will be changed overnight. But if Japan strikes and Russia does intervene, the Nazi Fuehrer will be presented with the best chance which has yet occurred to launch the eastward drive foretold in 'Mein Kampf'."

It was suggested that as viewed from Berlin, a general war in the Far East was regarded as a "Heads I win; tails you lose" game, but other European nations, particularly Britain, France and Holland did not view an Asiatic war without grave apprehension as to its ultimate effect on their Oriental empires. The United States, despite the genuine intentions of the American people to keep out of Asiatic as well as European conflicts, nevertheless felt that there are many American interests threatened. The probability was suggested that pressure to break down the American neutrality policy would be enlisted more rapidly in a war involving China and Japan than over any other war which might break out anywhere on earth.

It was stated that there is more danger of a second world war growing out of present events in China, even than in Spain, and that in the event of a prolongation of the China struggle not only Russia, but almost all or Europe would soon become involved.

The *New Republic* in the course of an editorial published in its issue of August 11th gave an indication of the confused thinking prevailing in Washington at the time, but attributed this to the confused and contradictory news reports from China, which gave no definite indication as to whether the hostilities then proceeding in North China might not become a genuine war.

The editorial said, "We can see that it might be awkward to set neutrality in motion and then a week or two later be confronted by an agreement between Japan and China, which would mean that no war would occur." The editorial in the New Republic assumed that the neutrality law would be aplied immediately, which has not been the case.

A later editorial reference to the China crisis in the issue of the **New Republic** for August 25 urged the enforcement of the Neutrality Law, irrespective of other considerations. The editor of the well known journal of opinion apparently was so overwhelmed by the "dreadful" news reports that his reactions were to urge the Americans not to become entangled. As America has no imperialistic ambitions in Asia and has agreed to set the Philippines free, "it would be far cheaper for us to buy out their American owners than to fight—even for a few weeks—in their defense" and regret was expressed that American lives had been lost—certainly to be regretted—but this should not serve as a basis for a policy of getting into more trouble, said the editorial While it was admitted that American public opinion "from every available indication" strongly sympathized with China it was not believed the enforcement of the Neutrality Law would injure China more than Japan. But the real question, so far as the editor of the **New Republic** was concerned "was how best to keep America out of war."

The Nation on August 14 speculated to the extent of two columns on whether General Chiang Kai-shek would fight, a question which has been answered to the satisfaction of the editor of that journal by this time.

A week later **The Nation** published an editorial under the heading "What Japan Wants," stating that as the Japanese moved successively into North Manchuria, Jehol, northern Hopei and Chahar, the true character of Japan's ambitions became progressively more apparent. The Three Eastern Provinces were merely a convenient stepping stone to the riches of China proper. While the costs of admnistering Manchuria, however, have been more than offset by the increase in trade in that area, economically North China offered far more than Manchuria. Japan wanted the important iron deposits of Chahar, Shansi and southern Hopei, while Shansi possessed quantities of high grade coal. The Yellow River Valley appeared to offer infinite possibilities for the growth of cotton to replace the relatively high priced American product. Climatic conditions were much more favorable to Japanese immigration than in Manchuria.

But of even more importance than these elements in the minds of the Japanese military leaders who are responsible for the invasion of China was the preparation for war with the Soviet Union. Since the defeat of the Japanese expedition into Suiyuan last November, it was apparent to the Japanese General Staff that the strategic areas of Inner Mongolia could only be obtained if all North China were brought under subjugation. Control of Chahar and Suiyuan was the first step for a drive through Outer Monogola with the ultimate objective of cutting the Trans-Siberian Railway at Lake Baikal.

The reference to cotton production in the Yellow River Valley as one of Japan's chief objectives in China was of interest, because Japan's extensive purchases of American cotton have deep political significance. Up to a few years ago Great Britain was the largest buyer of the American raw cotton crop, all of which is produced in the Southern or normally Democratic States. The American cotton crop went to British Manchester mills and was turned into cheap cotton cloth for millions of Orientals in China, India, Straits Settlements, South Seas. But in recent years the Japanese cotton mills at Osaka have grabbed these British piecegoods markets and in consequence have steadily increased their pur-

chases of American cotton to such an extent that Japan has become the best customer for the South's cotton. It has been rumored on the China Coast that the present Admnistration's policies toward the Far East are strongly flavored with cotton and any move to restrain Japan has stirred up certain influential Southern senators, who have warned Secretary Hull against doing anything in the Far East that might depress the price of raw cotton. It was even suggested in Shanghai recently that China should use her Liberty Loan to buy large stocks of American raw cotton as a means of influencing U. S. policy in favor of China.

Economic Sanctions the Only Hope— Gen. Chang's and Other Views

THE *Shun Pao,* a leading newspaper, representing the more conservative Chinese interests, expressed the view that the prospects for a conference on the Sino-Japanese issue are not promising, due to the conflicing policies of the various nations concerned. "We must not entertain any illusions of assistance by the signatory nations of the Nine-Power Pact. Far Eastern diplomacy with Washington as the center has already become a historical event of the past. Although the spirit of the Nine-Power Pact may be revived, we have learned through semi-official circles in Washington that the present Administration will not repeat what Colonel Stimson did in 1932."

Referring to the international conference as proposed at Geneva by S. M. Bruce of the Australian delegation, the editorial in the *Shun Pao* questioned whether such a conference would be advantageous to China. "It would not assist us in our armed resistance against the aggressor. Also it is more than likely that the U. S. S. R. would not approve such a conference." In view of this situation it was suggested that China's main hope is economic sanctions against Japan, but in order to bring this about it will be necessary for China to arouse the sympathy of the masses of the different countries.

Before reaching this conclusion the *Shun Pao* published an analysis of the world situation as affected by the present struggle. Referring to British policy, it was pointed out that shortly after the arrival of the British Charge D'affairs, R. G. Howe, Great Britain had presented a four point memorandum to Japan. It was Britain's last attempt to reach a compromise, but the proposal was rejected by the Japanese military clique. In consequence the blockade announced by the Japanese was extended to include South China. The shelling of the ports on Hainan Island and the occupation of several small islands, including the Pratas Reef off the Kwangtung coast, have made it quite clear that Japan plans ultimately to occupy Britain's colony of Hongkong. Japan's actions in landing troops near Macao and the continuous airbombing of Canton and Swatow constitute clear attempts of the Japanese Military to destroy British commercial interests and prestige in South China. Japan has no intention of compromising with any power. The time has passed for Japan to respect British interests in South China.

It was the knowledge of this startling situation which was largely responsible for the proposal of the Australian representative at the League that an international conference should be held with all interested countries making an attempt to solve the Sino-Japanese dispute. While Great Britain approved the proposal she did so with her eyes on America hoping that American would take more positive action.

"Then what is the attitude of America?" inquired the writer of the *Shun Pao* editorial. We know that America first ordered the evacuation its citizens from China. America first decided not to lend money to China or Japan. It was America which decided not to send ammunition to the Far East. These movements prove that the United States greatly fears the situation in the Far East. American policy is, therefore, comparable to a person "looking at a fire across a river." The United States doesn't want to compromise with Japan and hopes to avoid getting into any trouble with Japan, but, realizing that her policy has been too weak the Administration is now taking a somewhat stronger attitude.

Owing to differences in the historical relations and commercial interests of Britain and America, they are now following different policies with respect to China and Japan. In 1931 when Colonel Stimson, then Secretary of State, adopted a strong attitude, Sir John Simon of the British Foreign Office adopted a weak attitude. Later when Britain changed to a stronger policy, the United States became weak. The situation is likely to continue. Therefore, China must not entertain any illusions of assistance by the signatory nations of the Nine-Power Pact.

In addition to the analysis of China's reactions with respect to America and League poicies an even more significant statement on Sino-American relations was made by General Chiang Kai-shek and other leaders of the National Government in the course of recent interviews with American and other foreign correspondents at Nanking.

GEN. CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S VIEWS

Prefacing his remarks with a general statement that he did not believe the present attitude of the United States Government represented the real sentiments of the American people, General Chiang Kai-shek declared that he did not believe any nation which had signed the Nine Power Treaty, particularly the United States, which had taken the lead in promoting the Pact, could remain neutral in the present circumstances. The Generalissimo declared, "I will go a step further and say that the present attitude of the United States and the other powers signatory to the Nine Power Treaty (also the League Covenant) is not only unneutral, but favors Japan by allowing

Japan, an aggressor nation, to repudiate international pacts and do nothing about it."

This statement was made by General Chiang Kai-shek on September 24 at a time when the Chinese capital was being subjected to almost daily air raids. General Chiang Kai-shek was asked to express his opinion as to whether he regarded American policy of neutrality since the Lukiachao incident at Peiping on July 7 as unfriendly to China. In other words did General Chiang regard the attempt of the present Administration to maintain neutrality as being favorable to Japan rather than China. General Chiang Kai-shek was also asked whether he regarded the actions of the American Ambassador, Nelson T. Johnson, in going aboard a gunboat at Nanking as an indication of America's "unneutrality." In addition the Generalissimo was asked, "What should America do if it observed the Pact? Should the United States call a conference of the nations whose representatives had signed the Nine-Power Treaty at the Washington Arms Conference in 1922?"

General Chiang replied, "Decidedly, because the United States is a great nation which has always stressed justice and treaty observance. The American spirit will not permit America to forget its signature. The American people know what they should do under the treaty.

"There can be no such think as "neutrality" in the present crisis. China is not only opposing aggression, but is also trying to uphold the sanctity of treaties which she signed. So long as the Nine-Power Treaty stands Americans cannot take an attitude of neutrality."

With reference to the action of the American Ambassador and his staff embarking on a gunboat following the Japanese Admiral's ultimatum (see issue September 25) General Chiang stated that he did not regard it as necessary to comment on that issue. "All who are here are able to observe conditions for themselves and can, therefore, form their own opinions. Those who can see conditions with their own eyes must be feeling as we do," he declared. Continuing he said that Sino-American friendship was traditional, hence he believed that as far as China was concerned that the United States would ultimately live up to its obligations as implied by its signature on the document.

General Chiang Kai-shek said that China's present complications began in 1931 when the Japanese seized Mukden in violation of the Nine-Power Treaty. Japan's repudiation of the Pact, as well as the League Covenant, plus the failure of the nations to do anything to prevent Japanese aggression had been largely responsible for world chaos, which has increased since that time.

Regarding the possible length of the present military crisis General Chiang expressed the view it would continue so long as Japan remained the aggressor on the continent and would cease as soon as Japan stopped her hostile activities. It will continue until such a time as the nations which signed the Nine-Power Treaty and the League Covenant decide to take action. At this point some one suggested the possibility of a "Hundred Years War" on the continent. The length of the struggle depends upon the world's attitude, as well as the attitude of the Japanese people. A country which violates international law and justice has no sound basis for permanent existence.

General Chiang said that Japan's action in bombing undefended cities and slaughtering non-combattants had made China more determined to carry on the struggle and also had made the world realize the true extent of Japanese barbarism.

General Chiang said that China possesses unsuspected resources, unsuspected by the world at large. The most important was the Chinese soldier who has demonstrated his ability to fight, although at a serious disadvantage from the standpoint of mechanical equipment possessed by the enemy. China is largely self-contained, hence the Japanese blockade is likely to have a much more adverse effect on other nations than on China, in the Generalissimo's opinion.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE VIEW

Dr. Wang Ching-hui Minister of Foreign Affairs, and one of China's outstanding jurists, who represented China at the Hague Court stated that the United States must decide whether it is willing to cooperate and act in concert with other nations about the Pacific in the reestablishment of peace. He said the present crisis involves more than the fate of China or merely a struggle between China and Japan. If the Japanese are permitted to dominate China and control the vast military resources of this country, it is obvious that Japan will follow this up with further encroachments upon other lands bordering China and the Pacific, enforcing her peculiar political system upon other lands and peoples. Dr. Wang declared, "The United States must grasp the fundamentals, because a Japanese victory on the Asiatic continent will vitally effect America, domestically as well as in her foreign relations. China only desires a normal relationship with other nations on a basis of equality, but Japan has military and political ambitions of unpredictable magnitude."

Japanese Said to Have Opened Own Customs Office in Yangtszepoo

Interviewed by *Central News* Oct. 1 L. F. Lawford, Commissioner of the Shanghai Customs, said that so far he had not received any news regarding the reported establishment by the Japanese of a customs office on Lay Road in the Yangtszepoo district. Mr. Lawford said that with the Japanese forces in control of the eastern area, it had been extremely difficult to get any information therefrom. According to a report in the *China Evening News*, a Chinese vernacular, the Japanese customs office on Lay Road formally started functioning this week.

American Investments in China May Suffer as Result of War

Federal economists in Washington, Sept. 27 said that a prolonged Sino-Japanese war may threaten the liquidation of more than $200,000,000 (gold) Chinese obligations held by Americans and Europeans. Americans hold about $18,000,000 worth of Chinese paper including a $5,000,000 Chicago bank loan and $5,000,000 Pacific Development Corporation plus about one-fourth of the $30,000,000 Hukuang loan, which was also offered in Europe.

Duke and Duchess of Windsor to Visit the United States

A recent telegram from Paris stated that the Duke of Windsor (former King of England) and the Duchess will shortly visit the United States.

Japanese Miscalculate Duration of Chinese Resistance

BY A CORRESPONDENT

IN a preceding article, appearing in **The Review** for October 2, it was shown that, if the Chinese resistance against Japanese aggression in the present war will not collapse in the course of the next few months, Soviet Russia will have to intervene in the situation by rendering moral and material support to the Chinese, it being argued that the continued resistance of the Chinese against the Japanese war machine is of direct advantage to Russia, giving her time during which she can go on perfecting her defence measures against a possible and much-talked-of Japanese attack on her. It was also shown that this assistance is likely to be rendered by supporting China with arms, ammunition and even volunteers and to the extent in no sense inferior to that Russia has been according to Republican Spain, where, besides common ideologies the Soviets have no interest whatever. It was also stated that the Soviets, if they act resolutely and with determination, can well afford to accord this assistance without any fear of retaliation from Japan, which will not be in a position to wage war on two countries—Russia and China—all at once.

Now there is another element in the situation and which, despite the attention drawn thereto in these columns long ago, usually escapes being detected but nevertheless is of supreme importance—the role to be played by the season of the year in possible Russo-Japanese hostilities and how this element comes on the forefront of Russo-Japanese relations. Said succintly, it Japan plans to attack Russia, she will have to choose the right season to do it, the season when her armed forces can be employed to the fullest—during spring and summer. During the winter, her naval arm is of no use in war with Russia.

It is almost inexplicable as to why this factor is very often not taken into account even by experts in Far Eastern questions in their discussions, yet it is of the greatest possible importance, especially from the military standpoint. Since the initiative of attack always belongs to Japanese warlords, it is only natural that they have the privilege of striking when and where they choose, and it is very likely that they would like to do so with a telling effect, for which purpose they will have the cooperation of all armed forces, land, naval and aerial. In the case of Russia, these forces can be employed fully only during the warm seasons, preferably in the spring, in order to crush the enemy before the advent of the cold season, by fully employing the navy and its aerial arm. Besides, it is an established fact that a Japanese is a bad fighter during severe winter months as it was so demonstrated during the Japanese intervention in 1919-1922 in the Maritime Province of Siberia.

From this standpoint, the present Chinese "conflict" appears to have been very badly timed, or—rather—the Japanese Moltkes appear to have miscalculated the duration of Chinese resistance, which, to all appearances, is going to last well into 1938. In other words, Japan's armed forces—land, naval and aerial—appear to be fully engaged in China during the winter months, giving Russia free hands in rendering whatever assistance she deems essential to render to China. And the likelihood appears to be almost certain that, if Chinese resistance is kept up all these months, Japan will have suffered financially, materially and morally, so that any thought of another, far greater war, against an enemy far stronger than China, will have to be dropped altogether.

The Moscow leaders are the most realistic politicians the world has ever seen in modern times and, if they are not hampered by grave developments at home, so far unknown to the world, they are likely to act swiftly and resolutely, though for the sake of diplomacy their action will be vigorously denied. If they do not continue the policy adopted vis-a-vis the Spanish Revolution and take a laissez-faire attitude with to the present war in China, it will be indicative of something very grave within the borders of Russia, preventing the ruling clique in Russia from continuing the once adopted line of policy. The present indications appear to be such that there is no sign of any possible social upheaval or disaffection in Russia that would threaten the security of the Communist Party.

Unless the Japanese warlords have completely lost their wits, the probability should be excluded that, with the war on hand with China and the winter closing in, they will dare to attack Russia. In other words, they will go to a great deal of forbearance, possibly even humiliation, in order not to provoke hostilities with Russia, even though Japan's ideological friends assist her by making a demonstration against Russia in Europe. It may be made by sinking a number of Soviet ships in the Mediterranean and the Baltic, which will hardly have any serious effect on Russia as she can well afford to live even without any foreign trade: centralization of economic activities and resources and general pauperization of the population are the tricks which make that possible.

From the foregoing, a conclusion seems to be inescapable that the Moscow politicians will do all possible in order to have the strife in China extended as long as possible, which, in the present circumstances, can be done only by assisting Chinese resistance. And this correspondent puts himself seriously on record as forecasting that the Soviets will go to the extent of rendering said assistance overland from Sinkiang and Outer Mongolia even at the cost of establishing a front against Japanese in Suiyuan, a front defended by Chinese, Mongolians and Soviet territorials, the latter wearing Chinese uniforms and fighting under Chinese flags but with their own implements.

At first glance, it appears wild, but if we consider what is taking place in Spain, where foreigners of all nationalities and political creeds fight under Spanish colors, there is nothing surprising. Der Angriff recently forecasted, and—it seems—quite correctly, that the possibility should be admitted of appearance in China of international brigades, similar to those which now defend Madrid from White Spaniards and their allies. Even the establishment of that front in Suiyuan would not lead to war between Russia and Japan, as there is no formal war between China and Japan, at present.

Whether both the contending parties—China and Japan—foresee this possibility or not is not known, but the Japanese are in earnest in order to crush the Chinese armies at short notice. With that end in view they are exerting the greatest possible pressure in the northern fronts, from Tsanghsien to Tatung, the purpose of which is obvious—to drive a wedge between China and Russia, in order to prevent any flow of supplies from Outer Mongolia to Chinese armies. However, if the Moscow leaders so desire, and taking into account the readiness of the Soviet war machine in Siberia and Outer Mongolia, it can be safely said that the Soviet airplanes can be flown from Outer Mongolia to Suiyuan within three days and that within the next three days they would be ready to take part in operations against Japanese in Shensi and North China. This correspondent puts seriously at stake his military knowledge to state that this is quite possible and can be organized!

All depends upon the ability of the Chinese to resist. Careful observation of the present and recent operations of the Chinese army in the north and on the Shanghai front has disclosed one noteworthy fact—the ability of Chinese troops to maneuver, which was rarely seen in former civil wars. This puts the Chinese forces a step further towards parity with the Japanese army and the more the troops get accustomed to quick movements under fire the more will they have chances for victory.

The ability of maneuvering will tend to lessen the technical superiority of the Japanese army; the Chinese generals will then be able to face the battles with something more than numerical superiority of their troops. The troops will be able to move and attack, not only to sit in trenches awaiting the enemy's onslaughts. Operating with numerically superior troops and preferrably on flanks of the enemy, Chinese generals will be able to keep the Japanese always on the alert, compelling them to extend the front beyond all limits of their original computations, which will in the long run amount to the prolongaton of the hostilities, or—in other words—to the situation not wanted at all by Japanese warlords, their soldiers and taxpayers at home. If to add to this picture economic sanctions likely to be applied against Japanese even to the extent of similar sanctions applied last year against Italy, following her aggression on Abyssinia, the situation becomes very dark for Japan and it will surprise none if she voluntarily calls off the war before it is too late.

Shanghai, October 2, 1937.

Japanese Carry War into Shantung Province—Capture Walled City of Tehchow

AFTER a battle lasting two days, Japanese troops on the afternoon of Oct. 3 captured the walled city of Tehchow, Shantung, 60 miles north of the Yellow River, according to a communique issued by the Japanese military authorities. The Chinese troops at Tehchow are reported to have included units of the 29th Army, together with a division belonging to General Han Fu-chu, Governor of Shantung. It was announced that an Inner Mongol force commanded by Prince Teh Wang has captured Peilingmiao, an important caravan town 60 miles north of Kweihua, capital of Suiyuan, after a victorious march from Chahar.

The Chinese are shortly to make a supreme effort to retrieve their position in North China, according to a Japanese report from Paotingfu. General Chiang Kai-shek, it was stated has massed 130,000 troops in the vicinity of Shihchichwang, near the border of the provinces of Hopei and Shansi. General Chen Chien, Chief of the General Staff at Nanking, has been sent to Shichiaochwang, the report added, with orders for General Liu Chih, Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese forces in North China, to halt at all costs the Japanese advances on the Peiping-Hankow Railway zone. Shichiachwang is strategically important because it is the junction of the Peiping-Hankow Railway with a line running westward to Taiyuanfu, the capital of Shansi.

The capture of Sangyuan, the first town across the Shantung border from Hopei, was announced Oct. 2 in a Japanese military communique. Japanese aircraft bombed the railway station at Tehchow the previous morning, claiming to have made direct hits on a locomotive and other rolling stock, besides the destruction of a section of the track.

A previous *Central News* report from Tsinan Oct. 2 had stated that, following a successful counter-attack launched since Thursday night, Chinese defenders Oct. 1 had recaptured Fengtchiakou and Potowchen, important towns on the Tsinpu line about 10 and 30 kilometres respectively south of Tsangchow. With the recapture of these two strategic towns, it was reported, Chinese troops were steadily advancing along the Tsinpu line.

China Troops Said to Be Advancing in North Shansi

Following recapture of Sohsien, northwest of Yenmenkwan, on Oct. 1, Chinese defenders were advancing northwestward, according to Chinese military advices reaching Nanking Oct. 4.

Shanghai Troops to Be Shifted North?

A *Domei* message from Tientsin Oct. 3 stated that because of the rapid Japanese advance along the Tsinpu Railway, General Chiang Kai-shek, Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Armies, has decided to shift a part of the troops fighting on the Shanghai front to Tsinan and other centres along the railways, according to military intelligence reports received by the Garrison Headquarters there.

Japanese Claim to Be in Striking Distance of the Yellow River

Early this week the Japanese military authorities claimed that their forces in North China were in striking distance of the Yellow River, with the Chinese retreating. The announced Japanese objectives were as follows: (1) The Yellow River; (2) Shihchaichuang, at the junction of the Pinghan and the Chengtai Railways, 277 kilometres south-west of Peiping; (3) Taiyuan, capital of Shansi province; (4) Suiyuan, capital of Suiyuan province.

In Inner Mongolia, the combined forces of Japanese and Mongol troops were stated to be converging upon Suiyuan city by four different routes.

Three Japanese columns were, meanwhile, converging upon Taiyuan, One Japanese detachment was reported to have reached Chunhsien, 25 kilometres south of Taichow.

The first stage of the military operations in North China, staff officers said, was completed with the occupation of three key points of Chinese defence lines: Paotingfu, capital of Hopei; Tsangchow, a station on the Tsinpu line, 72 kilometres south-west of Tientsin; and Pingtichuan, an important station on the Pingsui Railway, 160 kilometres east of Suiyuan city.

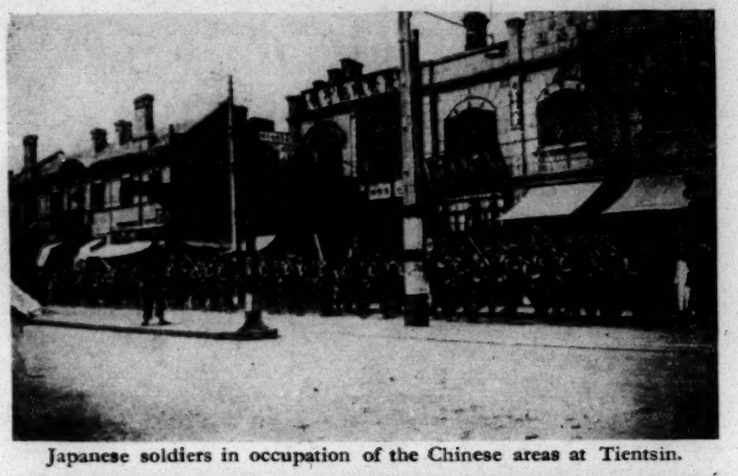
The occupation of Tsangchow and Paotingfu by a "small Japanese force," facing "supposedly impregnable positions, whose construction took 18 months," wrote a "new chapter into the history of military warfare," a Japanese account of the operations stated.

Chahar Governor Removed for Loss of Nankow Pass and Kalgan

Lieut.-Gen. Liu Ju-ming, chairman of Chahar and a division commander of the 29th Army, who was primarily responsible for the fall of Nankow and Kalgan a few weeks ago, was last week removed from his post by the Military Affairs Commission.

Japanese Say Han Fu-chu "Is Sitting on the Fence"

General Han Fu-chu, Chairman of the Shantung Provincial Government, is "still sitting on the fence and maintaining an ambiguous attitude," General Sugiyama, War Minister, told his Cabinet colleagues in Tokyo, Oct. 1, according to *Domei*. General Sugiyama, admitted that General Han has stationed a brigade of his troops along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway line, but said it was "premature" to judge whether or not these troops had any connection with the Central Government's forces.



Japanese soldiers in occupation of the Chinese areas at Tientsin.

Tank used by the French authorities in defending their Settlement at Tientsin during the course of the Japanese occupation of the surrounding areas. There were several clashes between the French and Japanese troops.

According to previous Japanese messages General Yen Hsi-shan, Pacification Commissioner of Shansi and Suiyuan, had fled from Taiyuan, after removing the body of his deceased father from Hopientsun, to the south. General Yen was also reported to have transferred the capital to Linfeng, formerly Pingyang, in south Shansi. The Japanese military authorities stated that 10 Chinese divisions were retreating in confusion through narrow passes from Taichow and that they were being bombed incessantly.

Gen. Han Fu-chu Denies That His Attitude Is "Doubtful"

In a telegram to Tu Yueh-sheng, President of the Shanghai Civic Association, General Han Fu-chu, Chairman of the Shantung Provincial Government, emphatically denied his alleged "doubtful" attitude in the presen Sino-Japanese conflict. The scheme of the Japanese for the creation of five autonomous provinces in North China, General Han stated, is made in order to divide

the strength of Chinese resistance. To attain this objective, the enemy are spreading all sorts of absurd rumors. "However foolish I may be, I will never play into the hands of the enemy," General Han said in conclusion.

In a separate telegram to Shanghai educational leaders, General Han stated that he is determined to resist the enemy and overcome the national emergency in conjunction with the rest of the country.

Japanese Military Authorities Perfect Plan for Puppet Administration in Peiping-Tientsin Area

The Japanese military authorities, it is learned, have completed arrangements for the establishment of a new government in the Peiping and Tientsin areas, hitherto administered by peace preservation commissions established with Chinese personnel immediately after the Japanese occupation in August. The Japanese have nominated two members from each body to form a joint commission having jurisdiction over both areas.

The four members of the commission are Messrs. Kao Ling-wei and Niu Chuan-shan, from Tientsin, and Leng Chia-chi and Chow Shao-hsiang, from Peiping. Major-General Kita, Chief of the Special Japanese Military Mission in North China, is reported to have flown to Tokyo from Tientsin this week to submit the plan to the Government.

North China Revised School Books Will Contain No References to the San Min Chu I

Since the establishment of the so-called Peace Preservation Committee in Tientsin, the Japanese, together with disloyal Chinese who have been bought over by the Japanese, have been actively engaged In revising the elementary school texbooks. Reference to the San Min Chu I, unequal treaties, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the Kuomintang or the Twenty-one Demands, have all been deleted from these textbooks. The revised textbooks are now in the process of printing, and the right of their sale will be monopolized by the Peace Preservation Committee.

Bank of Chosen Notes to Be Put Into Circulation in North China

The *Tokyo Hochi* says it will the be temporary policy of the Bank of Chosen in North China to make the Hopei Bank the leading bank. Bank of Chosen notes and "legal notes" are to be put into circulation.

Japanese Military Authorities Launch Campaign Against Bandits in Peiping Area

A *Reuter* message from Peiping Oct. 4 stated that an expedition of infantry and tanks has been sent by the Japanese military authorities against the Chinese bandits infesting the western environs of Peiping. Up until this time the Japanese had been deterred by consideration for the safety of foreign hostages, but after consultation with the foreign authorities concerned it was decided that military action could be delayed no longer in view of the increasing depredations of the bandits. Three Catholic brothers of French, German and Spanish nationality, kidnapped from the seminary at Heishankou five weeks ago, are still being held 25 miles from Peiping. Early this week Japanese aircraft scattered leaflets in the French language over the bandits' lair giving encouragement to the captives.

Law Experts State That Japanese Admiral "Twists" International Law

Foreign international law experts in Shanghai, interviewed by the *China Press*, characterized as "untrue" and "twisted," a statement made by Rear-Admiral Tadao Honda, Naval Attache of the Japanese Embassy Sept. 26 in which he said that the bombing and killing of non-combatants are sanctioned by International Law. The statement which the local international jurists had reference to stated that "If non-combatants were bombed, the bombing was carried out in accordance with the rules passed by the Hague Air Convention of 1923, which provided that non-combatants could be bombed when important strategic points were involved."

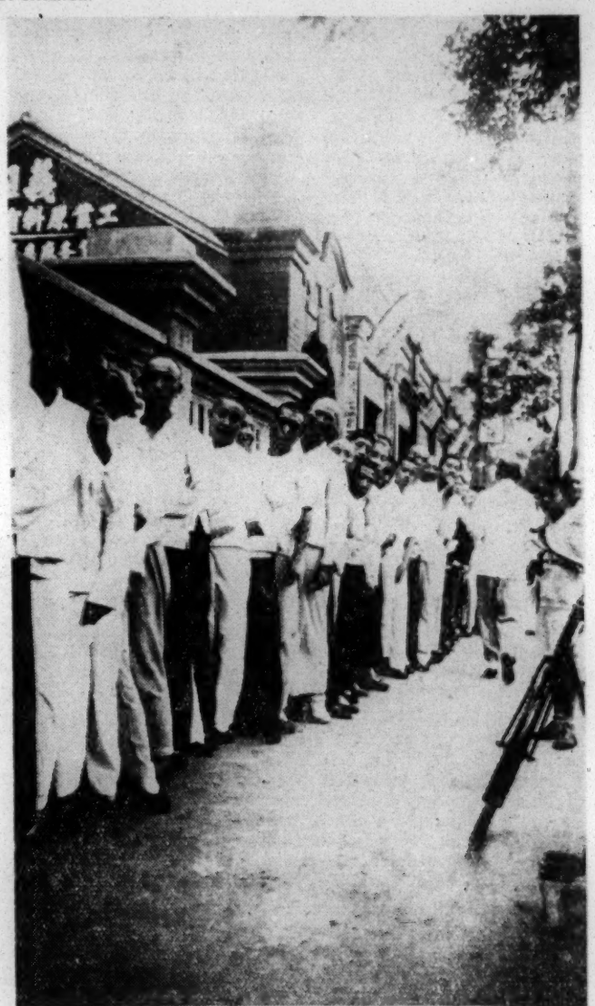
The foreign jurists in question pointed out that the resolutions passed by the 1923 Hague Air Convention, which was convened after the Washington Disarmament Conference, were never adopted by any of the Governments, including Japan, which together with Great Britain, America, France, Italy and Holland took part in the deliberations. The principle, which Rear-Admiral Honda used in justifying the Japanese bombing of civilians, it was pointed out, is not recognized and is therefore not embodied in the International Law.

Dr. Kuangson Young Points Out That Japanese Hade No Right to Go to Marco Polo Bridge

Japanese troops had no more legal or moral right to go to the Marco Polo Bridge, six miles southwest of Peiping on the Peiping-Hankow Railway, for the purpose of maneuvering than they would have in coming to Newark, Dr. C. Kuangson Young, editor of the *China Press* (Shanghai) asserted in an interview July 13 with the *New York World-Telegram*.

Discussing Japan's newest aggression in China, and the provisions of the Boxer Protocol, he said that, contrary to some impressions, there is no "special zone" along the Peiping-Tientsin-Shanhaikwan railway in which foreign troops may roam at will, The protocol states specifically that troops may be maintained only at certain stipulated places.

"In practice," Dr. Young continued, "only a few hundred soldiers have been stationed by some of the foreign powers along the Peiping-Tientsin line, in which the stipulated points are situated.



Chinese police and gendarmes at Tientsin—without uniforms or arms—being inspected by the new masters of the port, the Imperial Japanese Army.

Pointing to a map of the area, Dr. Young indicated the site of Marco Polo bridge, where the clash started, and showed that it is not on the line covered by the protocol, but is on the Peiping-Hankow line running southward from the former capital and tapping the rich Yangtze valley area and central China. "Thus the objective of the Japanese becomes perfectly obvious," he said. "By controlling the railway at Marco Polo bridge and the Tientsin line at Fengtai Japan cuts off Peiping from all of central China and leaves Peiping helpless. Nanking, the present capital, cannot send troops and supplies to Peiping if the Japanese control the only two lines that lead to the city.

French Writer Says Nine-Power Treaty Signatories Should Adopt Active Policy in Far East

Paul Boncour, French permanent delegate to Geneva, in an article published in the *Journal des Nations* in Geneva Sept. 9 stated that a weak League of Nations affords no excuse for signatories of the Nine-Power Treaty to adopt a passive policy in Japan's latest aggression in China.

Persistent Shelling and Bombing of North Station Fails to Dislodge Chinese

INTENSIVE artillery fire and heavy bombing, frequently with bombs containing 500 lbs. of T.N.T., directed against the Chinese positions in Chapei, particularly the North Station area, throughout October 5, failed to dislodge the Chinese. The principal result of the Japanese shelling and bombing was to cause huge conflagrations, among the properties involved being a large Chinese flour mill and a warehouse, some 500 yards east of the Central Mint in Chapei, directly across Soochow Creek from the U. S. Marine Brigade's sector.

Chinese reports stated that, during a sustained raid in the afternoon, the Japanese planes drew the fire of Chinese anti-aircraft guns and that, though no confirmation could be obtained, a Japanese bomber was believed to have dropped in flames some two miles north-west of Tazang. The area over which the bombs were dropped included Jukong Road and the Woosung Railway line, the intersection of Paoshan and Paoshing Roads, Kungwoosing and Chungshing Roads and about two and a half miles south-west of Liuhong. In Chapei the vicinity of the Commercial Press building and the water tower in Paoshan Road, the vicinity of the Central Mint and the North Station all received their share. Chinese batteries replied, sending scores of shells into Japanese positions along North Szechuen Road and near the Naval Landing Party Headquarters.

The Japanese artillery bombardment of Chinese positions to the north and west of the Shanghai Foreign Settlement was maintained at a rapid pace during Oct. 4, both day and night. Chinese positions in Chapei and in the Lotien-Liuhang area were steadily pounded.

Preceding and during the attack on Chapei, the Japanese at dawn sent over an air raid, unprecedented in Shanghai, on the Chinese lines of supply and communications. At one time during the forenoon there were more than twenty Japanese machines in the air carrying out operations over territory behind the Markham Road junction area.

In the Chapei area, between 70 and 80 Japanese marines early in the afternoon launched an assault on Chinese positions near Haskell Road, through a labyrinth of alleyways, giving the Chinese defenders a chance to use their machine-guns and hand grenades. About 20 Japanese were killed; the rest retreated.

Chinese Planes Fly Over Shanghai

Several Chinese planes flew high over the Shanghai area between 5.30 and 7 p.m. October 6. They took their course over the Japanese warships in the Whangpoo and then hovered over the Japanese airfield near the Shanghai University. The Chinese planes flew out of range of anti-aircraft fire, and, owing to the clouds, the Japanese were evidently unable to locate them definitely despite their plethora of search-lights. As a result the Japanese anti-aircraft guns fired at random, particularly over the Concession and Settlement areas, but, miraculously, no one was reported hurt or killed. The Chinese planes made their exit without injury. If they dropped any bombs, no information on the subject was available.

Flying high over Pootung, a Chinese plane travelling down-river at the about 9.30 p.m. Oct. 2, drew fire from Japanese warships. Another burst of anti-aircraft fire ten minutes later was directed at the raider as he returned.

Last Sunday Japanese planes attacked Chinese warships in the vicinity of Hying Island, 30 miles above the Kiangyin forts. A cruiser of the Sun Yat-sen type was sent aground, while a gunboat of the Yungsheng type and a torpedo boat were severely damaged, a Japanese naval communique claimed.

Pootoo Road District Heavily Shelled by Japanese

The Japanese heavily shelled the Pootoo Road district during the evening of Oct. 3. About 18 shells were dropped in this area. The casualties included one Chinese mill employee whose head was blown off by a shell which made a direct hit on the Sing Dah Cotton Mill on Mokanshan Road, 12 others being wounded. The district is heavily studded with cotton and flour mills, and several of these (among them the Sing Yue mill) have been put out of action as a result of the shelling. Outside the mill, in Robison Road, the telephone lines of the U. S. Marines occupying the sector were severed by the shells. They were repaired by Marines while the bombardment was still on. One shell struck near the U.S. Marine post on the bank of the Soochow Creek at Macao Road, but the Marines there escaped injury. A large hole was torn in the ground.

Chinese Withdraw to New Defence Line Between Kating and Dazang

Covering their maneuver under a barrage laid down by long range 15 c.m. guns emplaced at Tachang, the Chinese forces in the Shanghai area Oct. 3 began a movement towards a new line of defence between Kating and Dazang. This second strategic withdrawal on the Yangtsze front was on the whole effected smoothly.

The defence works between Nanziang and Kating have been developed steadily for some time and are considered to be much superior to those encountered by the Japanese on the Shanghai-Liuho Motor Road.

With the withdrawal of the Chinese in the Liuhong-Lotien sector, the front lines have now assumed the shape of a half-hoop, and foreign military experts feel it probable that before attempting to proceed farther, the Japanese will endeavor to consolidate territory gained and possibly liquidate the danger of a flanking attack through the Liuho sector—an attack which is remote inasmuch as the strength of the Chinese defence in that area lies some five kilometres to the south, where there has been a concentration of powerful artillery.

Type of rapid-fire gun used by Chinese soldiers on the Hongkew and Kiangwan fronts.

Japanese Infantry Advances, But at Great Cost

Infantry attacks were made by the Japanese in full force for the first time Oct. 3 on the Liuho highway. Serious losses were sustained by both sides in the struggle for possession of the highway in one of the fiercest combats which has been recorded since the opening of hostilities on the Shanghai front, and while the Japanese were able to claim important advances they were attained at great cost.

Residents in the western district noted that the Japanese had sent up a sausage balloon near Liuhang early this week. The balloon was apparently being used to observe Chinese positions and the effect of the Japanese heavy artillery fire.

During drives carried out during the fore part of the week the Japanese forces occupied about 36 villages formerly held by the Chinese, a Japanese spokesman claimed Oct. 4. While the Japanese used tanks of all descriptions, the Chinese brought into play 15 cm. long range field guns, situated in and near Taziang.

Determined Japanese Attempts to Wrest the North Station from Chinese

Attempts by the Japanese forces to wrest the North Station from Chinese hands were repeatedly repulsed by the

"Dare to Die" Corps, which, true to its name, hurled back all Japanese attacks in that direction.

The losses on the Chinese side during the encounters on October 4, in the Chapei area, from all appearances, must have been rather heavy. The Chinese had little artillery to oppose the rain of Japanese shells, but they did valiant work with hand grenades and machine guns at close quarters.

Nine Chinese, seven men and two women, all non-combatants, were wounded by shrapnel and stray bullets which fell inside Settlement areas Oct. 4 as a result of the fighting in the Chapei areas.

In Chapei and in the Lotien-Liuhang area on Oct. 4, steady firing by both sides could be heard from the Kiangwan front, where a large fire was observed in the afternoon. There was little or no change in the lines, however according to a Chinese spokesman. The Chinese doggedly withstood Japanese attacks and are confident of being able to hold their new defences.

Markham Road Junction Bombarded by Japanese

The area between Markham Road junction and the North Station came in for a severe bombardment by Japanese heavy guns throughout the day, and a fire stretching for about a mile from east to west slowly spread itself over Shanghai. Chinese artillery replied, firing shells into the Dixwell, Darroch, and North Szechuen Road areas, while a large fire was started in Range Road where, apparently, the Japanese and Chinese are endeavoring to burn each other out.

Japanese Anti-War Pamphlets Found in Shanghai War Areas

Central News says pamphlets bitterly denouncing Japan's present aggression in China issued by Japanese anti-war bodies have been found in abundance in the Shanghai fighting areas. Among them are those issued by Japan's Peace League, Farmers' League, Ex-Servicemen's Corps and other organizations, all opposing war with China.

One of the leaflets, released by the overseas branch of the Japan's Peace League, declared that the present war is waged by Japanese warlords, finance barons and the nobility in the hope of reaping selfish gains.

"The militarists," the leaflet continued, "desire to seize political power, the finance leaders attempt to monopolize Japan's financial market, while the nobility wants to overthrow His Imperial Majesty." "To realize their personal and class ambitions, they are driving Japan's youthful soldiers to be slaughtered," the pamphlet concluded.

C.M.S.N. Wharf in Pootung Goes Up in Flames as Result of Shelling

Millions of dollars of property went up in smoke Oct. 3 when a Japanese destroyer rained incendiary shells into the China Merchant's Eastern Wharf on the Pootung side, opposite Tsitsihar Road. One of the five Japanese destroyers stationed opposite Tsitsihar Road took part in the destruction. While the warship was shelling, a naval plane circled over the wharf dropping bombs. As soon as the warship held its fire, the plane swooped down, spraying the burning godowns with its machine-guns. The wharf and godowns were enveloped in flame following this bombardment.

Japanese Army Suffers 6,530 Casualties in Month's Fighting in Shanghai

The military spokesman at the Japanese press conference in Shanghai Oct. 1 announced that the Japanese Army casualties in the Shanghai area between August 23 and September 27, amounted to 1,893 killed and 5,637 wounded. He also stated that the Chinese losses were approximately 20,000 killed and 30,000 wounded. No mention was made of the number of prisoners taken.

Chinese at North Station Run Trench Along Boundary Road

A five-foot deep trench running all the way along Boundary Road from the North Station platforms right up to "Windy Corner" has been dug by the Chinese troops at present occupying the North Station area. The apparent object is to prevent the Japanese from breaking through via that route and bringing up tanks to support the advance of their infantry and skirmishing parties.

Japanese Allow Further Removals of Personal Effects from Hongkew

The Japanese authorities this week once more threw the area north of Soochow Creek open to all (except Chinese) who wished to remove personal belongings and furniture to the south side of the Creek. In this instance the same procedure was followed as on previous occasions, namely that the national concerned had first to secure an authorization from his own Consulate and this had to be O.Ked by the temporary Japanese Consulate in the N. Y. K. building on the Bund. All workmen employed in the removal had to be others than Chinese, and this, in most instances, meant that the work was done by Russians.

British Military Authorities Uphold Italian Sentry's Firing on Two Chinese

Italian Marines opened fire shortly before 8 a.m. Sept. 29 on two Chinese workers of the Dah Foong Flour Mill in the vicinity of Ferry and Ichang Roads, Shanghai, wounding one man in the thigh and the other in the foot. One of them died several hours later. The incident created intense indignation in Chinese labor circles. A statement was issued the following day by the Italian Embassy to the effect that an Italian sentry on duty at Post "A" along Soochow Creek discovered two Chinese trying to cross Soochow Creek in a sampan; he only fired after they paid no attention to his second warning to desist.

The British Military Headquarters issued a statement in connection with the incident to the following effect:

"At 7 a.m. on September 29, two Chinese were discovered endeavoring to cross the Soochow Creek in a sampan. The Italian sentry on duty challenged them and warned them to turn back. On returning to his post, the sentry noticed that the two Chinese were again attempting to cross the creek and land on the Italian Sector. The sentry again warned them to return to the other side of the creek. The Chinese ignored these warnings, landed on the Italian Sector, and started to run away. The Italian sentry fired in the air, and as the men did not stop; he fired low at their legs and wounded both men. The civil Red Cross was immediately summoned and the wounded men removed."

Shanghai Women Ask U. S. Government to Check Japan

The hope that America would take the lead in stopping Japanese aggression in China was expressed in a telegram sent Oct. 5 to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, by the American Women's Club and the American Association of University Women of Shanghai, following a meeting held at the A.W.C. headquarters in Bubbling Well Road with Mrs. Scott J. Emens in the chair. Shock and horror at the bombing by the Japanese of non-combatants, including women and children, was voiced in the telegram. Similar messages were cabled to each of the following organizations: the American Federation of Women, American Association of University Women and the League of Women Voters.

Nearly Half of $500,000,000 Bonds Subscribed

Approximately half of the $500,000,000 Liberty Bonds has been subscribed within less than a month, it was officially announced in Shanghai, Sept. 30. Up to Sept. 29, a total of $241,000,000 worth of the Bonds have been pledged, of which $60,960,000 have already been collected.

Bank of China Extends Credits of $10,000,000 for Purchase of Cotton in Pootung

Negotiations were completed last week between cotton merchants and the Bank of China authorities for the purchase of cotton in Pootung. It is reported that the Bank of China is extending credits to the amount of $10,000,000 for the purpose.

Chinese Take Over Hankow Power Plant

The electric power plant operated by the German firm of Melchers and Company was taken over Oct. 2 by the Hankow Waterworks and Electric Light Company, in the presence of representatives of the Hankow Municipal Government and the National Economic Council.

According to the terms of the agreement, a sum of $30,000 is to be paid to the German company as compensation for the electric cables installed. For the use of its staff and equipment, a monthly payment of $3,000 will be made.

Cosmopolitan Club Formally Inaugurated—Mayor O. K. Yui Delivers Opening Speech

The latest club to be formed in Shanghai is the Cosmopolitan Club with offices at Room 220, 749 Bubbling Well Road. The Club held its inaugural meeting Oct. 6 at the Park Hotel. Mayor O. K. Yui delivered the principal speech. N. Aal, the Senior Consul, M. E. Lardy, Swiss Charge d'Affaires, M. M. Baudez, the French Consul-General, R. C. W. Behrend, the German Acting Consul-General, P. Scheel, the Danish Consul-General, Dr. A. J. Alves, the Portuguese Consul-General, Erik Kronvall, the Swedish Acting Consul-General and B. M. Simansky, Vice-Consul in Charge of the U.S.S.R. Consulate-General, participated at the inaugural meeting.

Japan Today

BY C. Y. W. MENG 孟昭泳

ONE of the probable consequences of the war which Japan is waging to "bring China to her knees" will be the bankruptcy of the country. There are also indications that another consequence will be a revolution in the country. The following table and information from the authorities on Japanese political and economic situation shows the development of the Japanese "national debt" since 1930-31 :—

	Yen		Yen	Yen
1930-31	5,955,816,760	*dec.*	3,640,327	63.7 per head
1931-32	6,187,657,474	*inc.*	231,840,714	65.4 ,, ,,
1932-33	7,054,195,552		866,538,078	73.4 ,, ,,
1933-34	8,139,038,392		1,084,842,840	83.4 ,, ,,
1934-35	9,090,454,022		951,415,630	92.3 ,, ,,

There are further evidences to show that the burden was greatly increased in the fiscal year 1935-36. This year (1937) the national debt will probably exceed Yen 10,000,000,000. Mr. Takahashi, Japan's leading financial authority and the veteran minister of finance, was once strongly opposed to further increasing the burden of the people, and plainly told the nation that "that was the extreme limit to which Japan could go," but the aged ex-finance minister met his death at the hands of the Japanese militarists in February 26, 1936.

Clearly, the Japanese military party has been primarily responsible for almost doubling the national debt in five years. The net increase of the national debt in the six years was Yen 3,130,995,000. Of this the army and navy secured no less than Yen 2,407,862,000, leaving Yen 723,133,000 for all the other departments of Government. Apologists for Japan will find it hard in the face of these facts to deny that the country is under the heel of the militarists. "Japan's present steady progress towards national bankruptcy has been almost entirely due to the militarists' embarcation upon the Manchurian adventure," is the unanimous conclusion of observers!

Japan Lost All Her China Trade

In addition to her precarious financial position, Japan lost practically all her trade with China for no other reason except due to the aggressive and military actions of her own militarists!

According to the statistics published by the Japanese Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Japan's trade with China since the outbreak of hostilities (July 8) has been on a rapid decline. Exports to China dropped heavily in August as compared with the same period last year, as the following table will show :

	August, 1937	*August*, 1936
(A) Exports to		
a. North China	Yen 1,564,000	Yen 4,555,000
b. Central China	,, 1,581,000	,, 7,196,000
c. South China	,, 36,000	,, 406,000
Total	,, 3,181,000	Yen12,157,000
(B) Imports from		
a. North China	Yen 4,140,000	Yen 3,800,000
b. Central China	,, 4,830,000	,, 5,000,000
Total	Yen 8,970,000	Yen 8,800,000

The total Japanese investment in China is roughly estimated at more than Yen 2,000,000,000. But now this huge investment is completely at a standstill. Japan's trade with China constitutes one-third of Japan's total foreign trade. Out of Yen 1,200,000,000 worth of Japanese products exported in 1936, Yen 350,000,000 came to China. But as a result of the Japanese aggression in China, this big market is now completely lost.

According to a Japanese report (see the *Tokyo Asahi* September 8), Japanese products worth no less than Yen 36,000,000 which would otherwise have been shipped to China in July and August are now being piled up in the godowns in Japan. These products include Yen 28,000,000 worth of textile products, Yen 2,000,000 of eatables, Yen 2,000,000 machines and vehicles, Yen 1,000,000 chemical and industrial products, Yen 3,000,000 of other products. So while the Japanese militarists claim and celebrate the "victories" in capturing the Chinese cities, the more far-sighted and patriotic Japanese as well as Japan's well-wishers could not but feel pessimistic for Japan, for the "war or Manchurian adventure" upon which the Japanese militarists have embarked means suicide to the Japanese nation!

Just speaking of the Sino-Japanese "undeclared war" in Shanghai, according to the most conservative estimate, it costs Yen 1,000,000 *per day*, excluding the other war expenses in the northern China. The "extraordinary war budget" of Yen 2,224,000 could only last for September, October and November. The total gold reserve in Japan is estimated at Yen 500,000,000 which, at the present rate of "drainage," would be exhausted in less than one and a half years. At present, commodity prices in the Empire have already risen by 30%. Why do not the Japanese feel pessimimistic for Japan?

"Our Heart Is Not In It"

An aggressive war finds extreme disfavor among great masses of the Japanese people. Marc T. Greene, in an article on "How Dangerous Is Japan" in the August issue of *Current History* tells us plainly that "nine out of every ten Japanese desire peace, amity with other nations, and an end to the increasingly rigid militaristic regime." ". . . . But the average Japanese is friendly by temperament, and I challenge anyone who knows Japan to establish the contrary," said Mr. Greene.

The writer then pointed out one instance when he asked one Japanese who had just completed a term of army service the question—"How did you like the Army?". But the answer is: "Our Heart Is Not In It!" "Characterially Japanese," said the writer.

The other accounts (see the *Central Daily News*, Nanking, September 9) from other writers returning from Tokyo will further tell us how the Japanese populace are most afraid to see the policemen stepping into their houses with "urgent orders" to recruit and press them into military service to fight in China; and how most people do their best to evade the service by declaring themselves to be "sick." The same account further tells us that the Japanese masses know well that the Chinese people are *not* anti-Japanese; and that the Japanese do not want war with China. In fact, "the Japanese respect the Chinese heroes but despise the pro-Japanese Chinese," said the writer inter alia.

The Tokyo *Asahi* a leading paper in Japan, on September 16, reported that "large quantities of anti-war publications recently seized by the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Bureau were issued by the rightist and leftist elements, arising from their discussions of Sino-Japanese war problems. The titles of these publications are 'Friends of Our People,' 'Rise Up! Our Soldiers of Peace,' etc. There are many other handbills also being widely distributed in Tokyo. Obviously, the sole purpose is to develop anti-war feeling among the Japanese.

Coup d'Etat Reported

As indicative of the nation-wide anti-war feeling in Japan, the latest attempted assassination of some Japanese high military officials, the recently reported coup d'etat (now censored) in Tokyo, the uprising of the junior officers "who have come to realize the costliness and futility of the war with China" all lend more weight to our observation and conclusion that revolution is the next event to be observed in Japan in the very near future!

President Roosevelt, in Stirring Speech, Denounces Bombing of Civilians

Warning the United States that it may be attacked if "developing international anarchy" thrives unchecked, President Roosevelt deliberately aimed a bristling speech in Chicago, Oct. 5 at the nations involved in the present hostilities in China and Spain. The President proposed that a "concerted effort" be made by peace-loving peoples to maintain justice throughout the world, presumably referring to the Chinese and Spanish situations. The President suggested that offending nations against world justice be "quarantined," adding that "the epidemic of world lawlessness is spreading."

President Roosevelt avoided mention of isolation principles and appeared to question the ultimate effectiveness of neutrality. If the deluge came, he explained, there would be no escape for the United States. He emphasized, however his personal determination "to pursue a policy of peace and to adopt every practical measure to avoid involvement in war. . . ."

"The welfare and security of every nation to-day is being threatened," the President declared. "Without justification or warning of any kind," Mr. Roosevelt said, "civilians, including women and children, are being ruthlessly murdered with bombs from the air . . . . In times of so-called peace, ships are being attacked and sunk by submarines, without cause or notice."

Innocent nations are being sacrificed to the greed for power and supremacy of other nations, devoid of all justice, President Roosevelt declared. "This reign of terror and lawlessness began a few years ago. . . . There must be positive endeavors to preserve peace."

In solemn language, President Roosevelt warned the United States that isolation was not protection from involvement in world war.

Quoting a passage from the book, "Lost Horizon," alluding to the technique of killing, which might endanger every precious thing, the President declared that "if these things happen in other parts of the world let nobody imagine that America will escape or that she may expect mercy."

Dwelling on modern international interdependence, which was preventing any nation isolating itself from upheavals elsewhere, President Roosevelt asserted it was a matter vital to the interest of the people of the United States that the sanctity of international treaties and the maintenance of international morality should be restored.

Some countries, he added, were piling up armaments for aggression and others because of fear of aggression. The figure ran from thirty to as high as fifty per cent of some national budgets. The proportion of the United States was eleven or twelve per cent "but we are compelled to look ahead."

Szechuen Seeking a New Way Out

BY HIN WONG

NO longer being able to connect Shanghai with Chungking by direct steampship service, the province of Szechuen up the Yangtze is now seeking a new way to other parts of China and the world at large.

The former popular water-routes are being revived, and the Ming Sung Industrial Company with headoffice at Chungking has completed arrangements to inaugurate a regular Changsha-Ichang, Changsha-Hankow, and Hankow-Ichang-Chungking service. The Company has also announced that direct bills-of-lading between any ports of Szechuen and those in Kwangtung will soon be available by way of the Canton-Hankow Railway.

To control imports and exports during the war and also to promote west China trade with the outports and other parts of the world, the Government of Szechuen in Chengtu is organizing a trade bureau, and it is sending two trade commissioners, one to Hunan and Kwangtung and the other to Hupeh and provinces lower down the River, to study conditions in order to assist the inter-provincial commercial organizations. Szechuen trade with the outside world has not been amounting to very much, and last year, 1936, the port of Chungking only enjoyed about $75,000,000.

Aside from seeking a way out through the ports of Changsha in Hunan and Ichang and Hankow in Hupeh, Szechuen will continue to spend this year something like $8,000,000 to develop its inland public highways.

Szechuen is now being connected with the provinces of Kweichow, Shensi, Hupeh and Hunan by a series of newly built public highways, some sections of which, of course, need to be much improved before they will be able to render the best of service. Up to date, Szechuen has constructed more than 5,000 kilometers of modern highways, and some 1,765 are now open to inter-provincial traffic. According to latest figures, some 279 public cars and buses are being engaged on these several highways for freight, passenger, and mail services to the outside provinces. The business from this traffic is bringing in a return of $200,000 monthly to the concerned, while the province and the concerned are spending more than $400,000 every month to maintain the roads and the service in order.

Szechuen is planning to have a number of railways for heavier and more extensive service in the next three years; and the Chengtu-Chungking section of the Szechuen-Kweichow Line is actually in process of construction. The others include those connecting Sikong, Shensi, Yunnan, and these with Chengtu, the provincial capital, and several branches within the province.

While trying to expand through the building of highways and railroads, Szechuen is not indifferent to the problems of maintaining all these channels of traffic, and the Department of Reconstruction of the Government in Chengtu is forming a definite policy and plans to revive a number of principal Szechuen industries.

Szechuen Supplies Valuable Products

Szechuen, for decades and some for centuries, has been noted for its silk, hemp, paper, sugar, salt, wine, and other industries. In late years, especially those following the proclamation of the Republic, Szechuen, unfortunately for the mass numbering some 70,000,000, has had nothing but internecine wars; and until the Central Government took a strong but benevolent hand in its reorganization and rehabilitation some three years ago the economic conditions had been very bad, and at times both famine and floods had visited a large number of its districts.

Szechuen has been well-known for its handicraft industry, particularly its various kinds of silk-pieces like the crepe and the embroidered variety. Half a century ago, Chengtu alone possessed 400 to 500 silk factories with more than 11,000 looms, providing employment for 40,000 to 50,000 men and women and producing 350,000 rolls annually and an income of more than $1,000,000, a considerable amount in those days. This province has also been noted for its grass linen made from the hemp grown here. For a time some 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 piculs of hemp products were shipped from Szechuen to other provinces. Szechuen has all the raw materials desired for the manufacture of paper, and $8,000,000 from this product is being realized here in recent years annually, but the province is still importing foreign paper to the extent of $1,500,000 for printing and stationery alone every year. The Szechuen Government has a plan to revive the sugar industry, and it is hoped that its present effort will bring out 3,500 tons under modern conditions. The Government is assisting the industrialists to establish 12 sugar mills in the province within the next three years with an annual capacity of 150,000 tons. For the present, the greatest industry in Szechuen is the production of salt. Nearly one-fourth of its area is salt-producing, and last year some 6,360,000 piculs brought revenue alone to the Central Government of $25,000,000; nearly 10 percent of the population in Szechuen have direct or indirect business with the production of salt. Modern apparatus have been put up in a number of districts for the enlargement of the industry. In addition to what have been mentioned, the Szechuen authorities are also trying to encourage the wine industry, a product much appreciated in neigboring provinces along the Yangtsze.

Szechuen is today enjoying peace within and its leaders and the Government and People are devoting their effort toward internal reconstruction and national defense.

Since early July the Central Government in Nanking through its Commission on Military Affairs have taken the army units in both Szechuen and Sikong into sole control, For local protection, the *pao-chia*, or mutual control and guarantee system among inhabitants of every locality, is being adopted. At present, more than 8,000,000 able-bodied citizens are being trained for civic and military duties subject to the calls of the local and central government authorities for public service. To strengthen the financial position of the larger communities, the Szechuen Government is approving the amalgamation of a number of small banks in Chungking into larger ones. Recently Chungking banks have been able to partly finance the early dispatch of Szechuen troops for the several fronts on the fighting zones.

Chungking Ready to Accommadate Refugees

Chungking and other Szechuen cities are ready to refugees and others from the affected areas in China, and the municipal progress under way is being continued, despite the necessity of both the government and the people of contributing large sums to national salvation and other funds. The people in Szechuen are working hard to raise at least $7,000,000 as their share, or quota, in the $500,000,000 salvation bonds to be issued by the Nanking Government. Chungking, now possessing a telephone and a modern light and water system, is covering the hills of its suburbs with new style houses containing all sanitary requirements in order to facilitate the additional population caused by new arrivals from Shanghai and other cities. Many parts outside Chungking may now be reached by bus which runs up to quite late in the evening.

For the first time in its history in late years Szechuen is today receiving instead of sending out college students. The Szechuen Government is ordering the National University of Szechuen, the Chungking University, and the West China University to double their capacity in order to accommodate students from north China.

While seeking a way out for its many products, the Szechuen Government, with advice from the National Government at Nanking, is not losing sight of what have to be preserved for home consumption, and even foreign merchants in Chungkiang have joined in this local effort. The Asiatic Petroleum Company and other distributors of oil products here have decided to comply with the desire of the Chinese committee not to deliver their articles to parties without its permission. At the same time, Chinese bankers will facilitate the foreign merchants in exchange matters. For social purpose, the foreign merchants and some Chinese have formed an international club through which they often have meetings.

Szechuen, the biggest province of China, self-containing in a way, inaccessible to the outside world for a time, is preparing itself to be the life line of the Nation so to speak, and what it is trying to do today is not at all disappointing to many leaders in China.

According to a well-known educator who visited Chengtu early this summer, Szechuen has its rightful place in China. The Chinese, he said, are also being known as the "Sons of Han." China was feared and respected by the Barbarians during the Han Dynasty which had its capital in Szechuen. With the large Szechuen Army coming into direct command of the Generalissimo of the Nation, the "Sons of Han" will eventually return to influence in the Far East.

Chungking, Sept. 30, 1937.

Further Details Are Published of Japanese Massacre of Chinese Civilians

In *The Review* last week was printed a table entitled "Japanese Massacre of Chinese Civilians," which covered the period up to Sept. 12. There has now been printed by the *China Information Service* a further list of similar massacres covering the period from Sept. 13 to 24. There is not space to give all the details, but in general terms it may be stated that the narrative is a repetition of what was published previously, covering such places as the Weiying Hospital at Canton, Nanziang, Nantao, indiscriminate bombings at Canton, Hankow, Kashing, Pootung, and many other points. There is only one conclusion to be drawn from the record: The Japanese intention, by the indiscriminate bombing, is to cause terror among the populace in the hope that it might cause revulsion against the continuance of war against Japan.

Outstanding Events in the Sino-Japanese War in September

(Continued from Last Week)

Sept. 11.—Japanese planes bombed the Lunghua area, causing more than 60 civilian casualties. Yanghong, a tiny village west of Wentsaopang in the Woosung front, was captured by the Japanese. Chinese troops were launching a counter-attack. The Japanese also made furious attacks on the Woosung-Yuehpu-Lotien front, but caused no change in the Chinese positions.

Chinese bombing planes raided Japanese positions in the night and dropped about eight bombs.

Sept. 11.—The Chinese Government released its second statement to the League of Nations on Japanese aggressions in China.

Sept. 11.—Fierce battle raging between the Chinese and Japanese forces near Machang, on the Tsin-pu line, Japanese advance on Machang had been halted by stiff Chinese resistance. Three more Japanese Divisions had arrived in North China to reinforce their Ping-Han and Tsin-Pu fronts.

On the Chahar front, the Japanese claimed that they had advanced to a point in northern Shansi, only 30 miles from Tatung.

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Sept. 12.—Yanghong was the scene of all-day-long fighting. Chinese troops at Yuehpu, six kilometers west of Paoshan, were ordered to withdraw westward this morning in order to prevent their being exposed to heavy Japanese bombardment. Lotien positions remained unchanged. Japanese drive toward the Civic Center was repulsed.

Chinese planes carried out two raids tonight on Japanese positions and warships. It was reported that at least five Japanese warships were hit. Japanese planes bombed Kiangwan, Tazang and Chapei.

Sept. 12.—Madame Chiang Kai-shek, in a special radio broadcast to America, exposed Japan's atrocities in China. She expressed great bewilderment at the silence of Western Powers over the massacre of innocent Chinese civilians and wanton destruction of Chinese cultural institutions by the Japanese.

Sept. 12.—Major warfare loomed in North China, as 180,000 Japanese troops were massed against some 400,000 Chinese on a 200-mile front.

Fall of Machang into Japanese hands on Sept. 11 was confirmed in Nanking. Chinese forces were now entrenched at Hsinchi, 10 miles north of Tsangchow.

Sept. 12.—Japanese planes bombed Shaokwan, on the Canton-Hankow Railway, on Sept. 10, according to a Hongkong report.

Sept. 12.—Forgetting past personal differences, three military leaders, Gens. Chen Ming-shu, Li Chi-sen and Chiang Kwang-nai arrived at Nanking today to throw in their lot with the National Government. Two political leaders, Dr. Lo Wen-kan and Dr. George Hsu Chien were expected to arrive at Nanking tomorrow.

Sept. 12.—Within ten days from date of floatation, subscriptions to the Liberty Bonds had reached $86,000,000. Kwangtung pledged to subscribe $36,000,000. One aged American physician in Canton bought $5,000 worth of bonds, while a 68-old Cantonese lady contributed the entire savings of her lifetime $1,000 towards the purchase of the bonds.

Sept. 12.—Cable communications of Shanghai with the outside world, which had been interrupted for the past two weeks, were restored, a new cable having been laid up the Whangpoo river to Shanghai from a point at sea.

Sept. 12.—35,000 Japanese in China had been evacuated to Japan, according to statistics released in Tokyo.

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Sept. 13.—Chinese forces along the Yangtsze and Whangpoo River banks carried out a successful withdrawal further inland to their pre-arranged first defense line in order to obtain better co-ordination along their lines and to get away from the effective range of Japanese navy guns. The retirement began on Sept. 11 and was completed this morning. The new line extended from Chapei through Kiangwan to Liuho. The withdrawal was hailed by both Chinese and foreign military observers as a strategic move.

Sept. 13.—Japanese claimed the capture of Tatung, important city in Northern Shansi, this morning.

Sept. 13.—The American Seventh-Day Adventist Hopsital in Waichow near Canton, was bombed by Japanese planes both yesterday and this morning.

Sept. 13.—A Japanese destroyer was sunk by Chinese air bombers in Kwangchiao Bay this morning, according to an official announcement in Nanking.

Sept. 13.—Pearl River was partially closed to traffic this afternoon by the sinking of several river junks filled with cement.

Sept. 13.—It was reported in Hongkong that the Japanese had effected a landing at Bias Bay (Sept. 12) and there was a large concentration of Japanese vessels there. A Chinese report stated that the Japanese had established an auxiliary squadron in South China Sea with Rear-Admiral Toyoda as its commander.

Sept. 13.—24 Americans in Shanghai were evacuated by the U.S.S. Sacramento this afternoon.

Sept. 13.—Dr. Wellington Koo, Head of the Chinese Delegation to the League of Nations, lodged China's appeal to the League against Japanese aggressions in China.

Sept. 13.—R. G. Howe, the British Charge d'Affaires, arrived at Nanking from Shanghai today by automobile. Both the Chinese and Japanese authorities were notified in advance of Mr. Howe's departure from Shanghai.

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Sept. 14.—An unusual quietude, broken only by sporadic fighting and shelling, prevailed in all fronts in Shanghai today. Following their withdrawal to their pre-arranged first defense lines, the Chinese troops were successfully consolidating their new positions along their 60-kilometer Chapei-Lotien front. Attempt of Japanese bluejackets to effect a landing at Pootung was frustrated. Japanese planes bombed Kiangwan, Tazang and other points.

Sept. 14.—Japanese Warships bombarded Bocca Tigris Forts in Canton this morning, but all shells fell short of their objective. Chinese planes bombed the Japanese warships and scored several direct hits. Partial blockade of the Pearl River by the Canton authorities had been effected.

Sept. 14.—Japanese warships also shelled the Naval Fort in Amoy this morning, which replied with heavy gunfire.

Sept. 14.—Japanese military officers and politicians were plotting to set up a new bogus regime in North China with Chi Hsueh-yuan, a northern warlord and a pro-Japanese politician, as the head. H. Arita, former Japanese Foreign Minister and Maj.-Gen. S. Kita, former Japanese Military Attache in Nanking, were in Peiping, directing the scheme.

Sept. 14.—A Nanking report stated that Chinese troops recaptured Kalgan this morning from the Japanese, but were not able to hold long before it fell again into Japanese hands. The report also stated that Chinese troops had evacuated Tatung in Northern Shansi.

Sept. 14.—Chinese forces on the Tsin-Pu front had destroyed the Railway Bridge across the Machang canal before they evacauted the place, thus rendering the railway south of Machang useless to the Japanese.

Sept. 14.—Japanese planes today bombed Shihchiachwang, important city on Hopei-Shansi border.

Sept. 14.—Chang Tzu-chung, former Mayor of Tientsin and Commander of 38th Division of the 29th Army, who opposed fighting against the Japanese in the North, was reported to have arrived at Tsinan, capital of Shantung.

Sept. 14.—American Consul-General in Canton reported to the American Embassy on Japanese bombing of the American Seventh-Day Adventist Hospital in Waichow and asked that a strong protest be lodged with the Japanese.

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Sept. 15.—Lotien, scene of severe fighting during the past three weeks, fell into Japanese hands, the village having been practically razed to the ground by fires.

Japanese troops made repeated thrusts on the Chinese line in Chapei, but failed in break through it.

Sept. 15.—Thirty Chinese villagers were killed at Nansiang, when Japanese airplanes bombed the Railway station there this afternoon. The Station Building was badly damaged.

Sept. 15.—Admiral Harry E. Yarnell of the United States Asiatic Fleet, Admiral Sir Charles Little of the British China Fleet, and the commanders of the French, Italian and the Netherlands naval forces in the Orient addressed a joint note to Mayor O. K. Yui and Vice-Admiral K. Hasegawa of the Japanese Third Fleet respectively, requesting that both the Chinese and the Japanese airplanes cease flying

over the foreign settlement areas and to exercise care in the direction of anti-aircraft fire.

Sept. 15.—A report from Nanking stated that R. G. Howe, British Charge d'Affaires, had an important talk with S. Kawagoe, Japanese Ambassador to China, at Shanghai on Sept. 12. Mr. Howe was said to have presented four demands to the Japanese Ambassador, stressing that British interests in China must be upheld.

Mr. Howe called on Foreign Minister Wang Chung-hui at Nanking this morning.

Sept. 15.—Ku-an, an important town situated between the Paikou and Yungting Rivers, about 30 miles south of Peiping, was captured by the Japanese this morning. Severe fighting preceded the fall of the city.

Sept. 15.—Chinese planes bombed Japanese warships off the Kwangtung coast and forced the enemy vessels to retire from the mouth of the Pearl River.

Swatow was again bombarded by Japanese warships and according to reports received at Nanking, one Japanese destroyer was sunk by Chinese planes.

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Sept. 16.—Heavy fighting occurred in the afternoon and at night at scattered points along the 60-kilometer front from Chapei to the Yangtsze coast. Sanguinary engagements raged at Lotien and Kiangwan sectors. Recapture of Lotien by Chinese forces was confirmed by Japanese sources late tonight. More Japanese troops were reported to have landed at Liuho and Chuenshakou, northwest of Paoshan. Japanese warships shelled Pootung, but the attempt of the Japanese to land there was repulsed.

Sept. 16.—Fierce fighting was in progress in North China along a 70-mile front with the Japanese claiming rapid advances along the Ping-Han Line. The fall of Tatung in Northern Shansi on Sept. 13 and that of Ku-an on Sept. 15 was confirmed at Nanking today. Chinese forces on the Tientsin-Pukow front had launched a counter-offensive and severe fighting was raging 10 miles north of Tsangchow.

Sept. 16.—Dr. Hu Shih, well-known Chinese educator, arrived at Hongkong Sept. 15 en route to the United States by air on a special lecture tour on the present Sino-Japanese conflict.

Sept. 16.—Japanese planes staged first night raid on Canton last night.

Sept. 16.—Dr. Wellington Koo formally appealed (Sept. 15) to the League Assembly against Japanese aggression under Article XVII of the Covenant. Dr. Koo presented three demands and his speech made a deep impression.

Sept. 16.—Cholera epidemic serious in Shanghai. One hospital alone reported 1,018 cases since Sept. 1.

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Sept. 17.—Guerilla fighting featured today's activities in Shanghai, as rain halted co-ordinated military operations. Chinese troops at Lotien continued to harrass Japanese lines with machine-gun fire and occasional thrusts. Sporadic fighting occurred at Yunganchiao in the Yanghong sector. No change in the lines was reported. Fighting in the Chapei area was practically at a standstill. Additional Japanese reinforcements were landed at Jukong Wharf, Chuenshakou and Liuho. Pootung was shelled by Japanese naval guns and bombed by aircraft.

Sept. 17.—A large number of Chinese aircraft had been rushed to North China. Chinese planes severely bombed Japanese positions in northern Shansi Sept. 16. Japanese troops on the Ping-Han front claimed to have advanced to a point within 15 miles of Chochow, isolating 50,000 Chinese troops in the Liangshiang sector. The Japanese left wing also claimed to have reached a point about 16 miles south of Kuan. Paoting, capital of Hopei, was heavily bombed by Japanese aircraft Sept. 16. Three of the raiders were brought down there by Chinese anti-aircraft guns.

The Japanese also reported the capture of Hengyuan, 40 miles south-east of Tatung. Japanese troops attacking Lingchiu and Tiaochuan were repulsed with severe losses.

Sept. 17.—Hainan Island was attacked by three Japanese warships September 16. The attack drew a fierce fire from the forts guarding the entrance of the harbor. Two coastal cities near Swatow were bombed by Japanese planes which were finally chased away by Chinese pursuit planes.

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Sept. 18.—Chinese planes staged six raids from 7.40 p.m. to 1.25 a.m. over Yangtszepoo district, causing considerable damage to Japanese positions. A direct hit was scored on the Japanese-owned Shanghai Cotton Mill No. I. The raids attacked heavy anti-aircraft fire from the Japanese warships and one of the raiders, a Curtiss Hawk III, was reported to have been shot down at about 8 p.m. Japanese anti-aircraft shells fell in large numbers in the various parts of the Settlement, killing three Chinese civilians and wounding 12 others.

Sept. 18.—At 5.30 p.m., four Japanese planes bombed the Hungjao airdrome and dropped seven bombs, four of them scoring direct hits.

Sept. 18.—Japanese troops recaptured Lotien. Heavy artillery fire was exchanged between the Chinese and Japanese batteries in Chapei. Japanese attack on the North Station was repulsed.

Sept. 18.—Japanese military set up a "puppet government" in Paoshan in the form of a Peace Preservation Commission.

Sept. 18.—The Shanghai Municipal Council and the foreign military forces in Shanghai today threatened to issue a "concerted and vigorous" statement, exposing the whole situation wherein the Japanese military had prevented the removal of food from the S.M.C. controlled godowns and the godowns of some foreign military forces in the Yangtszepoo area. The Japanese were roundly criticized for "passing the buck" from one office to another for refusing to issue passes to permit removal of the food in question.

Sept. 18.—All Chinese merchant ships under charter to Japanese interests have been detained in Japan, according to a report received in Shanghai shipping and naval circles today.

Sept. 18.—The Canton River (Pearl River) had been mined from Bocca Tigris down to the second bar, according to a Hongkong telegram. Chairman Wu Te-chen of Kwangtung reported to Nanking that over 30 civilians were killed during an air raid by Japanese planes on Sept. 16 on Shunteh, south of Canton.

Sept. 18.—The Tienyusan Island Lighthouse located off Haichow in Northern Kiangsu was occupied by Japanese today. The Japanese attempt to land 2,000 bluejackets near Haichow on Sept. 16 failed.

Sept. 18.—The Ministry of War announced that the Chinese forces on the Ping-Han front had withdrawn to their new positions south of Chochow where they were ready for a decisive battle with the Japanese invaders. Japanese claimed that they were making further advance along the Ping-Han line. Japanese troops on the Tientsin-Pukow railway also resumed their offensive and heavy fighting was raging both yesterday and today.

Sept. 18.—Gen. Li Fu-ying, Commander of the 61st Division in Shansi, had been detained by order of General Yen Hsi-shan, Gen. Li being charged with miscalculation of military tactics which resulted in the loss of strategic points.

Sept. 18.—Today marked the 6th anniversary of the outbreak of the Mukden Incident, which was observed throughout the country.

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Sept. 19.—A large squadron of Japanese bombers, 43 in the morning and 23 in the afternoon, staged two raids on Nanking. Six of the raiders were shot down, while three Chinese planes were lost.

Sept. 19.—Kashing, important junction point on the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway, was bombed by Japanese planes, causing much damage to three freight coaches and one locomotive and killing four civilians.

Sungkiang, another important point on the same Railway, was also bombed.

Sept. 19.—Six Japanese planes raided Soochow this afternoon and dropped a number of bombs. Two Japanese planes machine-gunned Changchow and Wusih, but little damage was done.

Sept. 19.—Except minor spasmodic clashes, fighting on Shanghai fronts was almost at a standstill today. Both sides were apparently marking time, devoting their attention chiefly to the consolidation of their respective positions.

Sept. 19.—Madame Chiang Kai-shek motored to Shanghai from Nanking on Sept. 18 on a business trip and returned to the capital in the afternoon of the same day.

Sept. 19.—50,000 Chinese troops on the Liangshiang front in Hopei, who were reported to have been isolated by the Japanese forces, had been relieved. The Chinese had built a strong fortified line between Chengting, on the Peiping-Hankow Railway, and a point on the Tientsin-Pukow Line, south of Tsangchow.

Sept. 19.—Admiral K. Hasegawa, Commander of the Japanese Third Fleet, issued a warning today to all foreign nationals in Nanking that China's capital would be bombed after noon on Sept. 21. The warning was communicated to the consuls of foreign powers in Shanghai.

Sept. 19.—Chinese aircraft bombed Japanese positions at Tatung in northern Shansi both yesterday and today and inflicted heavy losses on the Japanese forces, according to a Chinese report.

Two of the Japanese bombers which raided Taiyuan yesterday were shot down by Chinese planes.

Sept. 19.—Chochow, on the Ping-Han Railway, was reported to have been captured by the Japanese forces Sept. 16.

Sept. 19.—The United States Marine reinforcement, consisting of 1,435 officers and men, arrived at Shanghai at noon by the U.S. Transport Chaumount, which made a record crossing of the Pacific from San Diego to Shanghai in less than 21 days.

Sept. 19.—Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, retired Chinese Ambassador to the United States, issued a statement, condemning the Japanese aggression and their methods of warfare in China.

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Sept. 20.—50 Japanese planes bombed Nanking twice this morning, causing heavy damages to many houses and large civilian casualties. According to Chinese reports, five of the raiders were shot down, while one Chinese pursuit plane was reported to be missing.

Sept. 20.—Japanese planes also bombed Soochow this afternoon and dropped more than 20 bombs, killing a large number of refugees and destroying several railway coaches.

Sept. 20.—Pursuant to the warning issued by the Commander of the Japanese 3rd Fleet, Nelson T. Johnson, the United States Ambassador to China, and 10 of the Embassy staff members evacuated Nanking at 9 p.m. today and moved to the U.S.S. Luzon, flagship of the U.S. Yangtsze Patrol, preparatory to sailing upriver to Wuhu. Only one secretary, J. Hall Paxton, was left in Nanking to take charge of the Embassy. 17 American civilians, including several women, still remained in Nanking. The news of evacuation of the American Embassy caused considerable consternation in the diplomatic circles in Nanking, the unrest being particularly noticeable in British, French and German circles, all of which were retaining their diplomatic offices in Nanking, despite the Japanese warning. According a Reuter report, the Chinese authorities were indignant at the decision of the American Embassy to evacuate Nanking and issued a semi-official statement condemning the American Embassy's decision. They pointed out that America had rejected every Chinese request, such as moving away from Japanese warships in the Shanghai harbor, but was "taking every opportunity to meet Japanese wishes."

Sept. 20.—The American, British and French Admirals, in in their reply to the warning of Admiral K. Hasegawa, rejected the Japanese request that their warships move upstream from Nanking and stated that the Japanese would be held responsible for the killing or wounding of any American, British or French nationals in the course of Japanese air attacks.

Sept. 20.—Scattered attacks occurred intermittently today between the Chinese and Japanese troops on the 10-kilometer stretch between Lotien and Liuhong sectors in the Woosung front.

Sept. 20.—The British Ambassador to China, Sir Hughe M. Knatchubull-Hugessen had sufficiently recovered to leave the hospital and was planning to leave Shanghai for Hongkong shortly.

Sept. 20.—Large Chinese and Japanese forces were getting ready for a decisive battle on the Ping-Han and Tsin-Pu fronts. Chinese rushed more reinforcements to North.

Sept. 20.—Chinese reports from Taiyuan stated that two of Japanese bombers raiding the city yesterday were shot down.

Sept. 20.—Liu Ju-ming, Chairman of Chahar, was dismissed from his post by Nanking for the recent loss of strategic points in his province.

Sept. 20.—Mayor O. K. Yui of Shanghai, replying to the joint note of the American, British, French, Italian and Netherlands Naval Commanders of Sept. 15, reiterated the stand that the fundamental cause of danger of air fighting to the International Settlement and the French Concession was due to the fact that Japanese military were using the Settlement and the Whangpoo as their base of military operations.

Sept. 20.—The reported withdrawal of Chinese diplomatic and consular missions from Japan was officially denied in Nanking.

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Sept. 21.—The Japanese threat of destruction of Nanking by airbombing scheduled to begin after 12 a.m. today did not materialize, probably due to rain and bad weather conditions. News of the threatend bombing of Nanking became generally known in the Capital last night. While official circles remained unperturbed, a large number of civilians left the city.

Sept. 21.—The United States Ambassador Nelson T. Johnson and other members of the American Embassy, who evacuated Nanking in the night of Sept. 20, had not gone upriver aboad the U.S. gunboat Luzon as reported. The ship had remained anchored in the Yangtsze. Admiral H. E. Yarnell, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet, had issued orders to the Commander of the U.S. Yangtsze Patrol that the two U.S. gunboats in Nanking, the Luzon and the Guam, were to remain in Nanking unless under direct fire.

Sept. 21.—Foreign Diplomatists remaining in Nanking included those of the following nationalities; Belgian, British, German, Italian, French and Soviet Russian. Up to today there still remained in Nanking 122 foreigners.

Sept. 21.—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, in an interview with a Paris newspaper, urged application of effective sanctions against Japan, pointing out that Japan's ambition is to dominate all Asia.

Sept. 21.—30 Japanese planes raided Canton twice today. Besides considerable machine-gun fire, more than 40 bombs were dropped. Four of the raiders were shot down, while two Chinese aircraft were damaged, according to Chinese reports.

Sept. 21.—A Wusih report stated that Changchow and Kiangyin were also raided by Japanese planes Sept. 20. One of the raiders was shot down near Kiangyin.

Sept. 21.—The Japanese military claimed an advance of 17 miles in the Ping-Han Railway zone within the past two days. Chinese troops on the Tsin-Pu front launched a surprise attack Sept. 20 on the Japanese positions at a point about one mile west of Machang and severe fighting had been in progress there.

Sept. 21.—On the Shanghai front, Japanese artillery shelled Kiangwan and Pootung areas. Chinese replied with heavy guns from their positions. No important changes occurred in either the Japanese or Chinese lines.

Sept. 21.—Losses caused to the American Southern Baptist Mission Schools on Paoshing Road in Chapei by Japanese artillery fire were estimated at $1,000,000 up to the present.

Sept. 21.—Dr. Hu Shih left Hongkong Sept. 20 for the United States on the China Clipper.

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Sept. 22.—Carrying out their threat to destroy Nanking by airbombing, 65 Japanese planes, 50 in the morning and 15 in the afternoon, raided Nanking. An average of two or three bombs were dropped in 30 different places, including the South City, the most densely populated section of the Capital, and the new residential district. Many houses inside the city were demolished or severely damaged including a number of government buildings. At Hsiakwan, a refugee camp was hit, resulting in killing more than 100 refugees. The number of casualties had not been checked, but was believed very heavy. Chinese air squadron fought the raiders in the air, while heavy anti-aircraft guns were fired from the ground. Three Japanese planes were reported to have been brought down.

Sept. 22.—The American Ambassador, Nelson T. Johnson, moved back to the Embassy premises late this afternoon from the U.S. Gunboat, Luzon. Chinese circles expressed gratification at the Ambassador's return.

Sept. 22.—Both the United States and France protested to Japan against the bombing of Nanking.

Sept. 22.—Canton was subjected to four terrific raids by a large squadron of Japanese bombers from 2 a.m. to 2 p.m. today, inflicting heavy losses on civilian lives. There were no foreign casualties, but an American woman and her child were thrown down by force of explosion of a nearby bomb.

Traffic on the Canton-Kowloon Railway suspended.

Sept. 22.—One Japanese seaplane, which was hit by Chinese planes in Canton, was sunk in the sea 30 miles off Hongkong, but the two airmen escaped death and were picked up by a Japanese warship.

Sept. 22.—Tokyo had replied to the British Note on the machine-gunning and wounding of the British Ambassador to China according to a London cable, which stated that the reply was considered satisfactory.

Sept. 22.—The Chinese Communist Party issued a manifesto, renouncing all Communistic programs and pledging support to the realization of Dr. Sun's Three People's Principles. The manifesto announced the abolition of the Government of the Chinese Soviet Republic and that of the Chinese Red Army.

Sept. 22.—Severe fighting was raging on the Tsin-Pu Front. Nanking had rushed new troops North equipped with tanks and heavy artillery, and a decisive test of strength with the Japanese was considered imminent. Japanese troops on the Ping-Sui front were reported to have extended their operations

from Shansi into Suiyuan.

Sept. 22.—For the first time, Tsinan, capital of Shantung, was raided yesterday (Sept. 21) by a Japanese plane, which dropped several bombs, wounding nine civilians.

Sept. 22.—On the Shanghai front, no important changes occured. Japanese failed in their new drive into Chinese lines near Liuhong.

Sept. 22.—Japanese navy spokesman at Shanghai stated today that bombing of Nanking by Japanese would be continued despite representations made by foreign Powers to Tokyo.

Sept. 22.—50 Japanese planes raided Kiangyin, 80 miles east of Nanking, this afternoon, and dropped about 20 bombs. They were finally driven away by Chinese pursuit planes and anti-aircraft guns.

Sept. 22.—85 Japanese planes, in eight groups, raided the various cities in southern Shantung this afternoon, including Chufu, the birthplace of Confucius. Two of the raiders were brought down.

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Sept. 23.—Many thousands of Chinese civilians were killed or maimed in Canton by Japanese aerial bombings yesterday, the streets being littered with bits of humanity presenting a most horrible scene, according to a Reuter correspondent, who made a personal tour of the bombed districts. Two Japanese heavy bombers were brought down and wrecked during the raid. Foreign observers were puzzled over the nature of Japanese objectives, as not one Government building or military establishment was hit. Japanese planes subjected Canton to another two raids today, one at 4 a.m. and the other at 8.30 a.m. At least ten heavy bombers participated in the attack.

Sept. 23.—Nanking passed a quiet night as the expected night raids by Japanese planes did not materialize probably due to unfavorable weather conditions. While an accurate estimate of casualties in yesterday's raids was as yet unavailable, it was believed that they amounted to about 200. One Chinese plane was damaged and two pilots were injured, while four Japanese planes were brought down.

Sept. 23.—Taiyuan, capital of Shansi, was raided Sept. 21 by over 20 Japanese planes, four of which were shot down, while two Chinese machines damaged.

Sept. 23.—Japanese gained further ground along the Ping-Han Line and were reported to be nearing Paoting, capital of Hopei. Chinese forces were offering stiffest resistance to check the Japanese advance. Two Japanese planes were shot down north of Paoting by Chinese anti-aircraft guns which came into action for the first time in North China. Japanese planes dropped 30 bombs today on the Jesuit Mission and women's hospital at Sienhsien, Hopei. Both the Bishop's residence and the hospital were hit.

Sept. 23.—No important change in the Shanghai front. One small village southeast of Lotien was captured by the Chinese, while the Japanese were bringing more reinforcements and supplies to Shanghai from Japan.

Sept. 23.—General Chiang Kai-shek issued a statement, expressing gratification at the manifesto issued by the Chinese Communist Party pledging support to the Kuomintang and the San Min Chu I.

Sept. 23.—The new regulations instituted by the International Settlement and French Concession authorities limiting the number of wounded Chinese soldiers entering the two areas to 70 daily were severely criticized by Chinese Red Cross Society and other Chinese institutions.

Sept. 23.—Nanking had issued orders to all courts in the country to release prisoners serving sentences below five years in order to increase man power in resisting Japanese aggression.

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Sept. 24.—Over 200 persons were killed and 500 injured, when Hankow was raided late this afternon by Japanese bombers. All the victims were non-combatants of the poorer class and no foreigners were injured, according to a Reuter report. No military establishment was hit. Numerous fires broke out, caused by incendiary bombs. According to a Chinese report received in Nanking, at least 800 casualties were caused. Japanese planes also raided Nanchang, capital of Kiangsi, yesterday (Sept. 23). They dropped several bombs in the outskirts of the city and were driven away by Chinese anti-aircraft guns.

Sept. 24.—Chinese Headquarters at Nanking today announced that Chinese troops had successfully repulsed the attack of Japanese forces at the Pinghsin pass, southeast of Tatung, and inflicted 3,000 casualties on the enemy. This was the first major victory scored by the Chinese on the Peiping-Suiyuan front.

Sept. 24.—Japanese claimed the capture of Paoting, capital of Hopei, today. The Chinese were said to have withdrawn to new defence lines in the vicinity of Shihchiachwang, at the junction of Peiping-Hankow and Chengting-Taiyuan Railways. Chinese troops on the Tsin-Pu front were still holding Tsangchow despite heavy Japanese attacks.

Sept. 24.—Scattered engagements featured today's hostilities along the Lotien-Chapei front in Shanghai. The Generalissimo's Headquarters at Nanking announced tonight that after 3 days' fighting in the Lotien-Liuhong sector, Chinese troops had repulsed the Japanese offensive in that area, inflicting 1,000 casualties.

Sept. 24.—Interviewed by foreign press correspondents at Nanking, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek declared that the Japanese bombings of Nanking would not affect the Chinese military situation, but would only give the Chinese populace and also the people of the world a fuller realization of Japanese barbarism. He asserted that China could hold out indefinitely, citing the great resources of China's untapped strength. Commenting on America's attitude, General Chiang said that China was fighting not only for her own existence, but to uphold the principles of the Nine-Power Treaty and the Covenant of the League of Nations. He added that America could not be neutral and her responsibility was far greater than other Powers since she convened the Washington conference and was mainly instrumental in the conclusion of the Nine-Power Treaty and the League Covenant.

Sept. 24.—Foreign observers believed that Japanese troops operating in Shanghai now totalled at least 120,000 men. According to Chinese reports, 40,000 additional Japanese troops were landed during the past week. The Japanese admitted that they were meeting stiff resistance from Chinese troops and that they were bringing more reinforcements.

Sept. 24.—S. Okamoto, Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai, issued a lengthy statement, reviewing events leading to the outbreak of the war in Shanghai and explaining Japan's reason for fighting in China.

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Sept. 25.—29 Japanese planes renewed their bombing of Nanking this morning, despite the protests of Great Britain, the United States and France. South City, the most thickly-pupulated section of Nanking, was again the target of attack. Four of the raiders were shot down, while the rest made good their escape. Good marksmanship of Chinese anti-aircraft guns was highly praised by foreign observers. Today's casualties were estimated to be over 120 civilians killed and wounded. The Power Plant, Waterworks, the Broadcasting Station as well as several government buildings were damaged. The Central New Agency office was completely demolished while the offices of the United Press, Havas and Trans-Ocean Service were also damaged.

Sept. 25.—Japanese planes dropped bombs on a large number of villages in the vicinity of Bocca Tigris in Canton this morning, resulting in heavy casualties among the farming folk there. Hoihow, the chief port of Hainan Island, was both shelled and air-bombed early this morning. Canton Mayor Tseng Yang-fu condemned Japanese bombing of Chinese civilian population.

Sept. 25.—Three Chinese planes bombed the Japanese positions along the eastern sector and Japanese airfield outside the Yangtszepoo district in a night raid. The extent of damages done by the bombing was unknown, but several fires were seen in eastern area after the raid.
As a daily routine, Japanese planes bombed Pootung, Chapei and the North Station area.
It was reported that 18,000 new Japanese troops were landed at the Yangtszepoo district during the past four days, which portended renewed heavy fighting in the near future.

Sept. 25.—Following their capture of Paoting, the Japanese announced that they were prepared to call a halt to their advance. Simultaneously with the fall of Paoting, Chinese troops evacuated Tsangchow, on the Tsin-Pu Line, and were withdrawing towards Shantung.

Sept. 25.—Madame Chiang Kai-shek cabled to the Chinese Embassy in London, appealing for medical supplies from the British public.

Sept. 25.—The United States Asiatic Fleet would remain in China waters as long as the present trouble between China and Japan existed, according to a Reuter report from Washington.

(To Be Continued Next Week)

Japanese Say Hongkong Is Base for China's War Supplies

Creating a major sensation, the Tokyo *Nichi-Nichi* Oct. 2 alleged that Hongkong has become China's base of supply for war materials. The charge was supported by the journal with a long series of instances of alleged trans-shipment of foreign arms through Hongkong. Since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese incident, the daily declared, the Chinese Government has been in constant negotiation with Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Soviet Russia and the United States with regard to the supply of arms. Germany, Italy, and the United States, the daily said, have consistently pursued a "negative policy," even going to the extent of deterring attempts to export munitions to China by private munitions makers. Soviet Russia and Great Britain, on the other hand, "openly and vigorously" supplied arms to China through Hongkong, the journal asserted.

Referring to the alleged conversations in Hongkong between R. G. Howe, British Charge D'Affaires, and General Chen Chia-yu, a "representative of General Chen Cheng, Vice-Minister of War," the journal asserted that these talks were followed by the establishment of an agency in Hongkong for handling the imports of munitions. The British authorities in the Colony, the daily asserted, are "extending every possible facility for the smooth trans-shipment of arms."

Out of the 23 munitions-laden ships which passed through Port Said en route to China up to September 19, the daily declared, 11 were British vessels which "have discharged or are discharging their cargoes in Hongkong."

Sixteen battle-planes, the *Nichi-Nichi* continued, reached Canton from Hongkong in the middle of last month. Of these, 13 were allegedly sent to Swatow. Moreover, the journal continued, 2,200 cases of powerful British-made explosives were sent to Canton from Hongkong on September 18 by way of the Kowloon-Canton Railway, while 80 tons of anti-aircraft shells were sent to Canton between September 21 and 24.

Large quantities of airplane materials, tear gas, anti-aircraft guns, shells and guns were, according to the newspaper, unloaded in Kowloon for delivery to China.

Hongkong Said to Be Center for Transhipment of Japanese Goods to China

Hongkong has become the principal port of transshipment of Japanese goods into China, says a Chinese report. It is said that Chinese merchants in Hongkong have imported large quantities of Japanese goods, disguised their origin to look like native products and then transshipped them to other ports in foreign bottoms.

Netherlands East Indies Said Ready in Case of Japanese Threat

Commenting on the rumors that Japan might threaten the Netherlands East Indies, British and Netherlands circles, in Geneva Oct. 5 declared that Holland, which had been alarmed 10 months ago by certain precise reports, had decided to organize protection for her possessions against any eventual aggression. These circles added that a seaplane base had been established between Sumatra and Dutch New Guinea, and emphasized that relations with Great Britain had been strengthened. They recalled that at a recent official meeting, a Dutch Admiral had stated: "In case of war, Singapore would be the Dutch base and Sourabaya would become the British base."

Netherlands Warship Fires on Japanese Vessel

The Netherlands destroyer *Flores* Oct. 1 seized a Japanese fishing boat in Netherlands East Indies waters, according to a message from Batavia, Oct. 1. When ordered to stop fishing, the boat tried to escape, whereupon the destroyer opened fire, killing two Japanese and wounding two others. The incident occurred off Riouw, south of the Malay Peninsula.

200 Blown to Bits and Maimed by Japanese Planes in Kwangtung Town

About 200 residents in Tsingyuan, a little-known town north of Canton off the Canton-Hankow Railway, were blown to bits and mained in the morning of Sept. 26 when three Japanese airplanes raided the place, according to *Central News*.

Chinese Sloop Sunk in Pearl River by Japanese Planes

The Chinese sloop *Hsu Wah*, which guarded the channel in the Pearl River down the second bar, about six miles below Whampoa, was sunk by Japanese 'planes Sept. 29.

About a fortnight ago the Chinese authorities in Canton had partially closed the river to traffic by sinking an old hulk and two junks filled with cement at the second bar.

British and French Governments Disturbed by Japanese Bombardment of Hainan Island

Official circles in London Sept. 28 declared that the attack on Hainan Island by the Japanese fleet was all the more regrettable since the French demarche to the Japanese Foreign Minister the previous week aimed precisely at preventing a recurrence of a previous attack against this island, owing to its proximity to British Indo-China. Political circles in London were said to be closely watching the French reaction owing to similar threats against the Paracel Isles. These circles added that extension of Japanese operations to the Gulf of Tongking would raise much anxiety in London owing to possible threats against Hongkong.

Soviet Far Eastern Army Headquarters Removed to Irkutsk

The Headquarters of the Soviet Far Eastern Army have been moved from Habarovsk to Irkutsk, despite vigorous opposition by Marshal Vasili Bluecher, Commander-in-Chief, the Harbin correspondent of the *Tokyo Asahi* reported Oct. 2. The transfer, he said, was designed to "strengthen Moscow's hold on Outer Mongolia which is intended as the base of operations against Japan and Manchukuo."

Soviet Ambassador Is Guest of the Emperor of Japan

Michael Slavutsky, Soviet Ambassador to Japan, was the guest of Emperor Hirohito at a luncheon served at the Homeiden Hall of the Palace in Tokyo Oct. 4. Many prominent Japanese officials were in attendance.

Russia Said Shipping Munitions By Way of Sinkiang

Vast quantities of arms are pouring into China from Soviet Russia through Urumtchi, Hami, Lanchow and Sian, Tokyo newspapers alleged Sept. 30. Thirteen Soviet officers, the reports asserted, are "very active" in Nanking.

Marshal Vasilii Bluecher, commander-in-chief of the Soviet Far Eastern Army and once, as "General Galen," a leader of the Nationalist northern expedition, was said by the papers to be in constant touch by telephone with Major-General E. Lepin, military attache to the Soviet Embassy in China. The reports, however, did not specify the line used by the two officers.

Despite the Chinese protestations of Nanking's defenselessness, the Tokyo papers declared, the capital is defended by a large number of Soviet and British anti-aircraft guns. The Central Military Academy, according to the reports, has been removed from Nanking to Kuling, for fear of Japanese air raids.

Chief of Soviet Navy Replaced

Admiral Vladimir Orloff, who was chief Soviet delegate to the Coronation, has been replaced as head of the Soviet Navy by Admiral Viktorov, formerly commander of the Soviet fleet in the Pacific. Admiral Orloff will retain his post as Assistant Commissar of Defence. Admiral Viktorov disappeared from Vladivostok in July and his new title was known only when he visited the Military Academy at Leningrad on Sept. 29.

Moslem Officials Shot for Forcing Women to Wear Veils

In connection with the situation in Russia the *Japan Chronicle* (Kobe) recently commented: "Russia is still shooting the spies, terrorists, saboteurs and traitors, the latest batch being a very mixed crew ranging from Trotskyists to Moslem officials whose offence seems to have consisted of forcing women to wear the traditional veil and their insistence on the right to two or more wives."

Ambassador Bogomoloff Due Back from Moscow Within a Fortnight

D. Bogomoloff, Soviet ambassador to China, who proceeded to Moscow last week by plane, will return to Nanking in two weeks, according information from the Soviet Embassy. At Moscow, Mr. Bogomoloff is discussing important problems with the Soviet authorities regarding the situation in the Far East. Advices from Tokyo indicate that the Japanese are preparing for war with Soviet Russia. The air-defense practices staged in the big cities in Japan have Soviet Russia as the possible enemy. Special precautionary measures have been taken to protect Japanese industry from air bombing, Chinese reports say.

Japanese Build Railway from Jehol to Chengteh

To facilitate troop movements, the Japanese are building a railway to connect Chengteh, capital of Jehol, with Peiping, according to a Tientsin despatch to the *Ta Kung Pao*. The Japanese have set two months for the completion of the work. More than 1,000 Chinese have been pressed into the task.

Madame Sun Yat-sen Appeals to British Labor Party

Madame Sun Yat-sen (Soong Ching Ling) recently sent an appeal to the British Labor Party, in which she said:

"The Japanese imperialists were not content with the subjugation of the Chinese people in Manchuria and North China, and with their economic exploitation. The have deliberately set about destroying Chinese culture and reducing the people to the status of ignorant and uncultured slaves. Everywhere we witness the ruthless destruction of Chinese universities, schools and libraries. All school-books have been revised, curricula altered to provide the barest minimum of cultural education and a maximum of training in so-called "labor education," which in essence consists in doing the menial work for the Japanese.

"China is resisting with her heart and soul . . You have no doubt observed how our armies, consisting of workers, peasants and intellectuals, have made difficult the landing of Japanese invading troops—although we have pitted against us overwhelmingly great odds.

"Not only from the point of view of righteousness and justice, but for their own essential interest, the British people should do everything in their power to put a stop to Japanese aggression in China. In must be clearly understood that if China should fail in her resistance, then there will be an end to British economic interest in China.

"The struggle of the Chinese nation is indeed of international significance. While China has the moral support and sympathy of other nations this in itself is not sufficient to prevent Japanese militarists from their mad venture of subjugating all of China. It is to the interest of foreign nations and especially of England to check Japanese aggression by strengthening the Chinese power of resistance."

British Labor Party Takes Great Interest in Far Eastern Situation

Recent telegrams from London stated that the Executive Committee of the British Labor Party was taking a great interest in the Far Eastern situation, particularly the excesses committed by the Japanese troops, and probably would ask that Parliament be summoned on Oct. 19 instead of the 21st for interpellating the Government on its foreign policy.

On behalf of the London Labor Party of which he is secretary, Herbert Morrison, M.P., wrote a letter to the Japanese Ambassador, S. Yoshida, expressing horror at the attack on China, "particularly the inhuman bombardments of Chinese cities and the injury and slaughter of innocent men, women and children."

Archbishop of Canterbury Protest Against Japanese Bombings

"As representatives of the Christian church in Britain, we wish to express our shame and horror at the action of the Japanese air force in its several recent bombing raids on civilian centers and population in China, declared a letter to the *London Times* signed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Moderator of the Church of Scotland, the Moderator of the Federal Council of Free Churches, and the leaders of the Congregational, Presbyterian and Methodist Churches.

Episcopalians in Japan Oppose British Archbishop's Move

A vigorous protest against the reported intention of the Archbishop of Canterbury to preside at a meeting of protest against Japanese air raids on Chinese cities was sent to the Church dignitary on Oct. 2 by a representative of th e45,000 Episcopalians in Japan, the Tokyo press reported Oct. 3.

British Labor Party Condemns Japanese Attacks Upon China

A resolution denouncing the Japanese attacks on China and demanding a boycott of Japanese goods was unanimously accepted by the annual conference of the British Labor Party which opened in Bournemouth, Oct. 4. The Conference, the resolution stated, viewed with horror the massacre of helpless Chinese people and condemned the deliberate, unprovoked acts of war by Japan against China over many years.

The resolution called upon the British Government to prohibit British citizens selling war material and lending money to Japan and urged all British citizens to express detestation of Japanese barbarism by refusing to buy Japanese goods.

Shanghai Laborites Express Thanks for World's Sympathy

The Shanghai General Labor Union (of which Chu Hsueh-fang is Chairman) last week telegraphed its thanks to the National Trades Union Club in London, which recently forwarded a letter to Quo Tai-chi, Chinese Ambassador to London, expressing sympathy with the Chinese in respect to the ruthless bombing of Chinese civilians by Japanese bombers. The telegram requested also the workers in England to urge their government to apply effective sanctions against Japanese aggression in order to safeguard peace in the Far East.

Indians Protest Ruthles Slaughter by Japanese

The Indian Congaess Party's strong condemnation of the "ruthless slaughter of thousands of human beings" by the Japanese was voiced by Fandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Indian Nationalist leader, in an interview in Bombay Sept. 30.

British Liberal Leader Urges Boycott of Japan

Urging that an economic boycott of Japan by the British Empire, Holland, France and the United States would compel Japan to stop her aggression in China and come to terms, Sir Archibald Sinclair, the Liberal leader, declared in a speech at Wick, Caithness, that none could afford, least of all the inhabitants of crowded cities in Europe, to be indifferent to the fate of Shanghai, Canton and Nanking. It was not enough, he said, to express horror and indignation at the "deliberate use of frightfulness" as a weapon against the civilian masses of a nation. "The bleatings of a flock will not save the lamb from the wolf," he added. "We must stamp out this frightfulness lest it destroy civilization and our own homes and families."

He accused the British Government of temporization while the emotion of public opinion was gradually increasing and demanding that measures should be taken against Japan.

Evidences of an agitation for a boycott against Japan continue to accumulate in Great Britain. Hundreds of people were unable to gain admission at the meeting of the "Great China Campaign" at Whitefields Tabernacle in London on the night of Oct. 1. The meeting was visibly impressed by the frank statement of General Yang Hu-cheng, one of the leaders of Sianfu revolt, that he was one of General Chiang Kai-shek's kidnapers in December last year. The statement was made to show China's unity against Japan today.

British Socialists Want Embargo on Japanese

The imposition of an embargo on Japanese imports was urged at a special meeting held Sept. 20 of the National Council of Labor, representing both the industrial and political wings of the British Socialist movement. In a declaration the Council expressed its "deep horror at the barbarous, systematic massacre by Japanese aircraft and submarines of defenceless Chinese civilian population." The Council further called upon the British Government of the United States to join in this action.

"Pinancial Times" Says Boycott to Be Effective Must Have U.S. Aid

"A boycott on Japanese goods would be of little use unless it was supported by the greater part of the British Empire and the United States," the *Financial Times* stated Oct. 1, in a comment on the possibility of an international boycott on Japanese goods. The journal pointed out that in 1935, Great Britain and the United States supplied 65% of all Japan's imports. A worsening of Japan's trade balance might bring financial chaos," the *Financial Times* added. "Great Britain and the United States also receive over 50% of Japan's exports. Japan might be spurred to extreme actions, but Anglo-American co-operation could not fail to limit the extent of any reprisal, and the Chinese market, which in the event of Japan's success would be lost completely to the western world, is of far more value than Japan."

New York Mass Meeting Urges Boycott of Japan

Fifteen thousand people attended a mass meeting in New York, Oct. 2 in Madison Square Garden under the auspices of the American League Against War and Fascism and American friends of the Chinese. Demands were made for an official and unofficial boycott of Japanese products throughout America. The speakers included Luise Rainer, the star of the film, "The Good Earth." She said: "As an artist and an individual I protest against what is happening there."

Canton Organs Urge Sanctions

The Canton Chamber of Commerce and the Y.M.C.A. jointly dispatched a telegram to the League of Nations Oct. 2 informing the latter of the merciless bombing and shelling of Chinese open towns and killing of Chinese non-ocmbatants by Japanese airplanes and warships, and urging it to apply effective sanctions against Japan in order to check her aggression on China.

Chinese Chamber to Foster Anti-Japanese Boycott

In response to the manifesto recently issued by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai, urging a nation-wide economic boycott against Japan by Chinese citizens, more than 170 Chinese trade associations have pledged their full support to the new movement. Although numerous Chinese individuals have voluntarily boycotted Japanese goods, this is the first time that the Chamber and trade associations have expressed their views on boycott officially. The Chinese Chamber will cooperate with leading Chinese bodies here in forming an economic boycott committee. A similar movement has been started by the Shanghai Chinese Cultural Bodies' National Salvation Association which has many diplomats, educators and officials as its members.

President of British Liberals Condemns Japanese Outrages

Lord Meston, President of the Liberal Party organization, has appealed to all Liberal constituencies for the fullest support in condemning Japanese outrages. "Sitting at home in comfort," the appeal stated "how can we picture the ghastly ordeal of China? The deliberate, protracted and fiendish cruelty of it all equals the worst barbarities in history and drives Japan outside the pale of civilization. Action to make our protests effective does not rest with us. All we can do is to show the Government that we are behind it in whatever measures it may take to stop the horrors and make their recurrence impossible. Let us at least," Lord Meston added, "take part in arousing the moral sense of the country and the world in passionate indignation."

British Labor Leader Kerran Says Sino-Japanese Dispute Is World Problem

The present Sino-Japanese conflict is not a local affair but definitely an international problem bound to have far-reaching repercussions, and therefore no country can afford to sit back in "splendid isolation," declared Frederick Louis Kerran, member of the British Labor Party, in a speech over station XMHC radio.

Mr. Kerran came to China about a month ago to study the present conflict in all its angles—political, economic, social and international—and to make a report to the British Labor Party and the Trade Union Congress.

"The first impression that I gained," Mr. Kerran said, "was the absolute unity of the Chinese people in this conflict. During my stay in Nanking I met representatives of every faction. Some of them had been political outcasts and fugitives during the last few years and in some cases a price was on their head—dead or alive.

"I have been at gatherings where all these elements were represented, and all expressed complete unity with the aims and objects of the Government under the leadership of General Chiang Kai-shek and his brilliant partner, Madame Chiang Kai-shek!

"This unity is going to have a most important effect in Europe. Our sympathies and interests were not very keen where there appeared to be continuous strife and slaughter. The sooner it becomes known to the outside world of the change in internal conditions in China, the greater will the outside world rally to the cause of a united China. A really united country or people can never be beaten in the end.

"The Labor Party in Britain are of the opinion that the present conflict between China and Japan is not a purely local affair, but is definitely an international problem. The consequences arising out of the present so-called local incident will have international repercussions. No country can afford to sit back in 'Splendid Isolation.'

"Therefore the Labor Party contend that the present conflict can only be solved by international action. In principle my party is neither anti-Japanese nor pro-Chinese—all we stand for is international justice for all countries—we are not concerned with nationality, race or color; all have the right to freedom and justice.

"In the present conflict we look upon Japan as the aggressor and in consequence my Party will use its powerful influence in favor of the country attacked. We have no quarrel with the Japanese people, but we do expect the Japanese people to curb and control the actions of its military and naval leaders who appear to be able to ride rough-shod over the civil government of Japan."

Discussing the League of Nations, the speaker said: "I regret to say that one of the chief culprits in sabotaging the League has been my own Government in defiance of the wish of the majority of the British people. The only decent thing that came out of the Great War of 1914 was the establishment of the League of Nations and as far as my Party is concerned we are committed to the upholding and support of the League as an instrument of peace and justice. If the League fails the world in the present conflict, everything is lost and what is happening here today will surely happen in Europe and elsewhere tomorrow."

New Zealand Workers to Abandon Boycott of Japanese Ships

Threats made last week by New Zealand workers of an intention to boycott Japanese ships brought a protest from the Japanese Government. On Oct. 3 Prime Minister Savage at Wellington announced that the Federation of Labor and the Waterside Workers, Union had agreed to advise their affiliated bodies to "work" Japanese ships.

Japanese Appeal to New Zealand to Stop Boycott

An appeal to use its influence to prevent waterside workers from boycotting Japanese goods and shipping was cabled to the Wellington Chamber of Commerce by the Japanese Chamber of Commerce in Sydney Sept. 30. Rash actions of this kind, the message stated, will undoubtedly jeopardise the mutual interests and friendly relations between Japan and New Zealand. The message characterised the reports of bombings as "false propaganda of the Chinese Government."

Federation of British Industries Asks Protection for British Interests in China

A resolution urging the Government to take all possible steps to prevent further damage to British interests in China was passed at a joint meeting of the Federation of British Industries and the China Association in London, Sept. 29. The resolution also requested the Government to put an end to the encroachments already made.

American Missionaries Urge U. S. Government to Bring Pressure on Japan

Strongly urging the American Government to bring pressure against Japanese aggression, seventy missionaries who were in Shanghai as refugees sent two telegrams last week to the U.S.A.

One was dispatched to the State Department in Washington, D.C., by 40 men and women of the Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist missions in the Yangtsze valley; the other message was sent to the Board of Missions, Southern Methodist Church, in Nashville, Tennessee.

The cable to Nashville read: "Urge Church protest Japanese aggression, arouse American people, government (to) exert diplomatic and if necessary economic pressure upon aggressor. Neutrality Act unfair, inadequate. America obligated (to) support international justice. Southern Methodist missionaries."

Nearly all of the missioanries who signed the messages to the United States were evacuees from Mokanshan, where they were spending their summer vacation. A large number of the missionaries have in the meantime returned to their stations in the interior of China, among them being: Miss Stanford, to Huchow, going via Soochow, and Kashing; Chas. Worth and five others to Hangchow; George Workman to Chanchow; Dr. A. A. MacFadyen and E. H. Hamilton to Hsuchowfu; O. J. Caldwell, teacher at the University of Nanking, to Nanking.

Methodist hospitals at Soochow and Changchow are full to overflowing with wounded Chinese soldiers. The foreign surgeons there did not leave their stations in spite of nearby bombings. Dr. J. C. Thoroughman, at Soochow, and Dr. V. P. Patterson, at Changchow, remained with their staffs at the hospitals which they supervise. Dr. Esson Young, of the Presbyterian hospital in Soochow, also returned to his duties, along with Dr. E. L. Rice, Dr. McDaniel, R. T. Henry and H. H. McMillan.

Japanese Sink Chinese Fishing Junks—Allegedly Carried Light Guns

The Butterfield & Swire vessel, ss. *Kaying*, upon its arrival in Hongkong, Sept. 29 from Shanghai, reported that on the previous Monday it had picked up two Chinese clinging to a bamboo raft. The Chinese confirmed the sinking of the fleet of twelve fishing junks by a Japanese submarine.

Four more fleets of Chinese fishing vessels, according to a report published in a foreign newspaper in Hongkong, were sunk last week by Japanese cruisers.

Reports that Japanese submarine had attacked Chinese fishing junks on Sept. 22 were descriibed by a spokesman for the Japanese Navy as "Chinese propaganda, designed to gain the support of Great Britain and and the United States, by swaying public opinion in thsse two countries against Japan. Japanese men-of-war, the spokesman emphasized, have standing orders to exercise every precaution so as to damage no fishing vessels which are not engaged in acts of hostility against Japan. "No Japanese submarine, nor any other warship," the spokesman declared, "has ever attacked a peaceful Chinese fishing boat."

Large Chinese fishing junks mounting light guns succeeded in capturing a Japanese naval launch which was despatched by a Japanese man-of-war to investigate the nature of the business of the junks, a Chinese newspaper reported in Hongkong, Sept. 30. According to the paper, four large junks mounting light guns met a Japanese warship off Macao in Kwangchow bay on Sept. 20. The Chinese junks, according to the journal, opened fire on the Japanese vessel and later captured a launch which was sent out by the warship to investigate. The Chinese paper said that thirty Japanese sailors were wounded in the encounter.

R. A. C. North, the Colonial Secretary in Hongkong Oct. 1 confirmed that a public or marine enquiry would be held concerning the alleged attack on Chinese fishing junks by a Japanese submarine off Cheelongkau Point on Sept. 22. The story of the alleged incident first became known with the arrival, aboard the s.s. *Scharnhorst*, of ten Chinese picked up at sea, who claimed that they were the survivors of a crew of more than 300 persons of twelve fishing junks which had been sunk.

A *Kuo Min* message from Nanking Oct. 4 stated that Japanese explanations that Chinese junks were sunk by Japanese gunboats and submarines because they were equipped with guns and other arms, were regarded in the Chinese capital as a clumsy pretext for the attacks on non-combatant vessels.

Dr. Wellington Koo Demands "Recognition of Japan's Aggression"—League Committee Scores Japan

A RESOLUTION demanding "recognition of Japan's aggression" was submitted by Dr. Wellington Koo, chief Chinese delegate, at the meeting of the League Advisory Committee of 23 in Geneva, Oct. 1.

The resolution, which declared, among other things, that Japan has "invaded China, bombarded ports and cities from sea and air, rejected overtures for a peaceful settlement, and disregarded the Washington Treaty and the Paris Pact," was subsequently referred to the Sub-Committee of 13 formed to examine problems arising from the Sino-Japanese conflict.

This new committee, before settling down to consideration of the resolution, decided to ask the Secretariat to furnish such statements as were available from Japanese sources in order that its report should not be based on one-sided information.

The members of the new body include China, Britain, France, Holland, Russia and the United States. The latter, according to the chairman, is participating in the work of the sub-committee on the same condition as she is participating in the Advisory Committee's deliberations.

In proposing the resolution, Dr. Wellington Koo said it stated facts known throughout the world and confirmed by the activities of the Japanese army on land, the Japanese Navy along the coast and on the high seas, and Japanese aircraft in the air, which "constituted aggression against China, a member of the League."

The Chinese delegation believed that these facts were incontestable, and asked the Committee to take note of them. They believed that the conclusion of the resolution was fully justified by the facts they had stated, and that they could not escape from them. They asked the Committee to confirm it by a suitable pronouncement.

Sub-Committee Studies Historical Summary

The sub-committee of thirteen, which was specially appointed by the League Advisory Committee to examine problems arising from the Sino-Japanese conflict, adjourned at 11.45 p.m. Oct. 2 after three sessions totalling seven hours.

They studied, paragraph by paragraph, a seven-page historical summary prepared for them by the Secretariat containing material from both Chinese and Japanese sources, and endeavoring to present, on the one hand, the facts of the case and, on the other hand, what each side has said about them.

The sub-committee deliberated on the three main points, viz., The origin and development of military operations in the Far East; Japan's obligations toward China under the Briand-Kellogg pact and the Nine-Power treaty; and Japan's obligations towards third-party powers.

During the discussions on the first point, the Polish and Chinese delegates clashed. The Chinese delegate declared that the sub-committee could not content itself with drafting an historical document.

Chinese Resolution Meets Opposition

The Sub-Committee of Thirteen concluded its consideration of the historical survey of the Sino-Japanese conflict Oct. 4 and began considering conclusions drawn from it submitted by the Secretariat. The Chinese resolution declaring Japan the aggressor at first encountered considerable opposition.

At the close of the meeting, the document was sent back to the Secretariat for redrafting.

Chinese Delegates Express Disappointment

The Chinese delegates expressed extreme disappointment at the decision of the sub-committee. An authorized spokesman, in an interview with a *Havas* correspondent, declared: "We hoped that the draft of our resolution would have been accepted immediately without difficulty. Far from our expectations, the sub-committee postponed a detailed examination for 24 hours, under the excuse of obtaining supplementary information which is superfluous. On the other hand, several quarters, including the British delegation, wish to weaken the text, mainly to suppress the establishment of 'aggression.'

"We remain all the more firm," the spokesman concluded, "as we showed moderation when we gave up the right to claim enforcement of sanctions. Despite the secrecy of proceedings by the sub-committee we will place before the Powers their responsibilities. It will be known who accepts and who refuses to call aggression by its name, as well as who open and who close their eyes."

The British delegation, however, expressed considerable surprise at the Chinese criticisms. British circles declared that:

1.—Supplementary information which was asked for would permit the final sentence to be based on solid and irrefutable evidence.

2.—The resolution will be drafted in the most vigorous and categorical terms.

3.—The word "aggression" may perhaps be included.

4.—If not, it will be suppressed in the interests of China, so as to avoid the eventual application of the United States Neutrality Act.

League Committee Rules Japan Contravened 9-Power and Paris Pacts

That Japan invaded China in contravention of her obligations under the Nine-Power Treaty and the Pact of Paris was the conclusion reached in Geneva Oct. 5, by the Sub-Committee of Thirteen after hours of consideration and hard work. A report embodying this conclusion was subsequently adopted by the full Committee of Twenty-Three together with another document suggesting that the signatories of the Nine-Power Treaty be invited to meet as soon as possible with a view to ending the Sino-Japanese conflict by agreement.

The Committee adopted the following resolution:

"The Assembly:

"Approves the proposal contained in the second report and requests the President to take the necessary action in regard to the proposed meeting of members of the League which are parties of the Nine-Power Treaty;

"Expresses moral support for China and recommends that members of the League should refrain from taking any action which might have the effect of weakening China's power of resistance and thus increasing her difficulties in the present conflict, and should also consider how far they can individually extend aid to China;

"Decides to adjourn the present session, and authorises the President to summon a further meeting at the request of the Advisory Committee."

The resolution is much more favorable to China than seemed likely at one moment, and *Reuter* said there is ground for belief that President Roosevelt's speech influenced the decision.

Japan Says She Wants No Mediation or International Conference

A spokesman of the Tokyo Foreign Office, in an extensive review of Japan's policies in the the current incident, stated (Oct. 1) that Japan desires neither foreign mediation in her dispute with China nor the convocation of an international conference to deal with the controversy. She is determined to "fight to the bitter end, until China reconsiders her attitude and drastically alters her anti-Japanese policy." Moreover, Japan does not desire to destroy China but merely wishes to eradicate those elements which are "disrupting peace," in open alliance with "the greatest element of world unrest—Communism."

Japan, the official declared, wants neither to make China solely dependent on her nor to take any part of China's territory.

All Japan desires, according to the spokesman, is co-operation, resulting in a "new era of fruitful development, and constructive prosperity, which would benefit not only China and Japan, but all other nations of the world as well, and will allow the nationals of all countries to pursue freely their business and occupations."

"We want to say explicitly that we are determined to fight to the bitter end until China reconsiders her attitude and drastically alters her anti-Japanese policy. We shall, therefore, unswervingly and unflinchingly, although, as I stated before, with regret, pursue our established policy. If any Power wants to mediate in the Sino-Japanese dispute, the spokesman said, it must first acquire a full appreciation of our aims and aspirations. If any Power desires to associate herself with the cause of China, she is entirely welcome to do so—only let her beware of the mendacious propaganda of China."

League Will Donate £100,000 to Fight Epidemics in China

A proposal to grant £100,000 to fight epidemics in China was approved by the Budget Committee of the League of Nations in Geneva, Oct. 4.

League Agrees to Assist China to Check Disease

After consideration of the Chinese Government's memorandum drawing attention to China's need for medical, sanitary and technical help, the League of Nations Committee for Technical Collaboration in China agreed Sept. 29 to the British resolution that something should be done immediately with all the money available, without prejudice to the formulation of a larger scheme.

Chinese Appointed to Financial Committee at Geneva

During a private session of the League Council Oct. 2 members to the Financial Committee were appointed, including W. P. Wei, Assistant General-Director of the China Development Corporation, and S. P. Young, an expert of the Chinese delegation to the League. The latter was appointed deputy member.

A Revitalized China Is On the March

BY NATHANIEL PEFFER

(New York Times Magazine, Aug. 1)

CHINA revisited makes a definite impression. The Chinese have regained their morale. They have taken heart again. The whole nation has had a regeneration of spirit. The change within a few years has been so swift and complete as to be almost incredible.

The Chinese are no longer unsure of themselves—they are a little too sure. They are no longer resigned to the uselessness of trying to do anything—they are probably doing too much too quickly. What is broadly called reconstruction is going forward at a pace that may be cruelly hard on the people who, in the end, will bear the burden.

Shanghai is electric. Nanking has the air and spirit of a boom town. Almost everywhere the country is astir. Literally as well as figuratively, the dust of ages is flying. China has not seen anything like this sustained activity for one dare not say how many centuries. True, there have been flurries at intervals since 1900, but the fitful fevers of enthusiasm have relapsed soon into the traditional inertia. Or they have arisen out of paper plans, momentous in concept, thrilling to the foreign observer but always doomed to die on paper.

There is no lack of paper plans now. The weakness for big talk has not been altogether conquered. China has not the money, the experience or the technical proficiency to execute in fifty years what it plans to do in five. But there is one great difference now. Many of the words on paper are already being translated into results; the plans are not just rhetorical exercises.

There is still reason for skepticism, to be sure. Foreign economists, sociologists, professors of international relations and others who pass through China in endless procession would be wiser if they set up more mental reservations. But the sneers of the old-time foreign residents are no longer justified. The evidence refutes them. Buildings are going up. Railways are being built. Highways are being laid. Forests are being planted. Public services of all kinds are being installed. China is doing something. She is no longer just talking.

More important than the effect on foreign critics is the effect on the Chinese themselves. Reconstruction has buttressed their self-esteem. It is evidence that they, too, can accomplish something. Not only the Japanese can become strong, efficient, modern and respected. The Chinese see themselves in process of becoming strong and the evidence of their accomplishment reinforces confidence. "Mei you fa tzu"—"What's the use?"—is no longer the epitaph on all proposed effect.

The mood is so high in fact that reasonable caution is outlawed. The Chinese—and many foreigners—are so dazzled by the visible improvement that they have lost sight of the cost. Reconstruction has become an end in itself and is being pushed without regard to consequences or the human element. The taxation levied on the masses, more particularly on those already on the margin of subsistence, is oppressive.

Human beings who stand in the way of projects are brushed aside. Land is confiscated for roads. Peasants are pressed into labor, usually being unpaid. The effort, judged abstractly, may be dynamic; the method is ruthless and the result often tragic. The passion for reconstruction is obsessive, and there is something inhuman in the tempo with which rebuilding is being pushed. One generation—especially of the masses, since the well-to-do have opportunities for profit—is being sacrificed for the benefit of future generations. Also no thought is being taken of how to pay for upkeep. The atmosphere is thrilling and sometimes also fatal.

Fortified by evidence of achievement, China's mood is high in one other respect. The nation believes itself capable, despite recent developments, of sustaining in the long run its independence against Japan. And not only is reconstruction being carried out with this end in view and the sacrifice being borne because it contributes to that end, but military preparation is being made.

If one boards a train in Shanghai for Nanking, at one of the first stops one can see on the station platform track workers, baggage porters, coolies and sundry other railway employes lined up in military formation and going through military drill. Periodically the magistrates of hsiens, or districts, are brought into Nanking for a sort of training course in the duties of a modern magistrate, itself revolutionary by the code of the old mandarinate. At 5 o'clock in the morning elderly and portly gentlemen who expected to dream out their days in the placid life of a mandarin's yamen (official headquarters) can be seen in some courtyard forming fours, doing squads right and puffing in calisthenics at the order of a trig youngster half their age. They swallow the offense to their dignity or resign. Some resign, but not many.

Throughout the countryside peasants are being brought into market towns and given at least the semblance of military training. All China is drilling, and on the whole liking it. The manoeuvres may be more comic than military, and the finished product so far, except in the crack units of the regular army, might never give an enemy staff much need for thought, but the symbol is of immeasurable significance.

There may have been a time in China when good iron would not make nails or good men make soldiers, but good men are trying now and are willing to try. Whether they like it or not, they are resigned to having to. The whole scale of values with respect to soldiers and fighting has been redrawn. Men may grumble at taxation for roads and forestry. They do not grumble at taxation for fighting planes or guns. On the contrary, they take an immense satisfaction in having them.

China is just now dazzled with the brilliance even of incipient military prowess. In her attitude is something of the child's fascination with a new toy. She has decided that soldiery is necessary if the country is to survive and she also likes playing soldier. Thus far arms are still a means to an end: defense against Japan. Whether they will not remain an end in themselves and crystallize in a form of militarism if and when they have served their purpose remains to be seen.

This is a question that ought not to be dismissed quite so lightly as it is generally both by Chinese and foreigners. China's nationalism is still justifiable. It has been called out by an external menace and its motive is defensive. But that it will not become aggressive and that China will not enjoy using power for its own sake if ever the Japanese menace is laid is more than any one has any right to assume, if only because it is contrary to all history. There is something incongruous in the way European and American liberals who see the danger of nationalism in their own part of the world and are conscious of its destructive influences in the West, become ecstatic at the first manifestations of nationalism in China. When that which is still in inception in China comes to fruition the world may have something to reckon with.

For the present, however, China is watching herself grow, feeling her strength, taking comfort in the promise of deliverance and enjoying the thrill. The thrill is all the keener for following so hard on the despondency into which the nation had sunk a year or two ago. She had resigned herself to subjection to Japan. She now foresees escape and, perhaps, revenge. Her spirit is raised and her head may be a bit turned.

The attitude she presents toward Japan is somewhat premature. The young men one meets in universities, in government offices and at dinner parties are all dedicated to wiping out Japan, and their resolve is out of all proportion to their power. China may be a little too inclined to put a chip on her shoulder.

Yet China's young men have some reason for riding high. One of the greatest changes in the last few years has consisted in the emergence of a technically trained group capable of organizing and conceiving their jobs as a means of achievement rather than as official posts with emoluments and "face." They are still young; in a country where until not so long ago one could not win even respect before the age of 50, they are shockingly young. Their emergence incidentally marks one of the profound transvaluations in China. China has become a young men's country. The members of this group are still only in the second and third ranks in official life, but even here they constitute a new class.

There are men in China today who can lay out and build railways, design and construct technical plants, make roads, run banks and manage mines and factories. Works that would have been inconceivable without foreign management or at least foreign supervision twenty years ago are now organized and conducted by Chinese—not so efficiently, perhaps, as they would be by foreigners but with a degree of efficiency miraculous by old Chinese standards.

Still more unprecedented, there are men who are willing to work and do work. As a matter of fact, they have to work. There is no more of the artistic loafing of the old Peking yamens. Officials do not get to their offices at noon, sign a few documents, receive social callers for a couple of hours, make social calls for two hours and then gossip and nap until time to attend the first of five or six feasts that will stretch out until 2 or 3 in the morning. In Nanking men are at their desks between 8 and 9 a.m., go out to lunch for what would have been considered a barbarically short time, and then stay at their desks until 5 or 6 p.m.

It would be going too far to say that they always keep their appointments, but such awareness of time as they exhibit would have given their predecessors nervous prostration. It is not judicious for a visitor nowadays to turn up forty minutes late on the assumption that thus he will still have twenty minutes to wait. And if he settles down to chat pleasantly and aimlessly his host will begin to betray restlessness and secretaries will begin coming in with papers. It all leaves one who knew the old China a little dazed. An official bureau is no longer a gentleman's club. It is a place for work.

There is some point in working hard now, since scope is given for talents. Men know they have a chance to get something done. An earlier generation of officials soon had their initiative smothered in the general apathy of the yamens. If not, they were likely

to be edged out of official careers as disturbers of tranquillity. Today orders come down fast enough from above to keep men on the alert, and they are sent with the expectation that they will be carried out, as witnessed by results. It cannot be said that efficiency in producing results is always rewarded, since promotion is still determined by favoritism as much as by merit, but neither is industry considered a breach of mandarin union rules.

This brings up naturally the twin banes of government in China in the old days—nepotism and squeeze or graft. It would be a highly credulous individual who would give an unqualifiedly favorable account on this score. Of nepotism and favoritism there may be less than there was before, but there is still more than enough. While every occupant of a bureau down to the messenger coolie is no longer changed when a new head is appointed and while a new bureau chief cannot bring in a dozen of his relatives or friends at once, it is still true that without a friend at court there is not much chance of getting a promotion and there is even less chance of gaining entry.

On the whole, one's chances are in direct proportion to one's closeness to the Soong family or one's obsequiousness to its members—the Soong family being the one into which Chiang Kai-shek married and the members of which monoploize the highest of offices, in some instances without any other qualifications than their names. The most that can be said in this connection is that in the middle ranges, where technical experience counts, there is more stability in administration than there used to be. But there are still too many of the old practices for decent government.

With regard to corruption the truth is much the same. Corruption is probably less nearly universal today and it takes different forms, but the total amount of public funds that goes into the pockets of officials is roughly the same. Squeeze is more indirect than before and the whole process of transference from the public purse to private pockets is more subtle. The complexity introduced into Chinese life by the development of big business has broadened the scope of venality. Opportunities by way of financial manipulation can be substituted for the old simple device of taking a commission on public transactions. Offienses are also less easy to detect and probably more profitable. The sums involved are larger.

To counterbalance all this it should be added that while there is corruption in government, something is returned to the people by way of public works. Before, there was corruption only.

The two dominant strains in contemporary China are the passion for reconstruction and nationalism, with its accompanying militarization. It is hard to tell where the one ends and the other begins. The passion for reconstruction grows out of the belief that only by becoming materially strong can China stop Japanese aggression and recover what Japan has already gained. But, whatever the motive, a deposit is being laid that ultimately will transform China.

Now we may expect more than surface transformation and change of name. Not only the outward aspect but the inner spirit of China is being touched. For whatever of good comes out of the modern China, China has Japan to thank. Without the stimulus of Japanese aggression China would probably have plodded along three steps forward at the most and at least two steps backward. And for whatever of ill emerges in the China that is to come, China will have Japan at least in part to blame. For without the overhanging shadow of Japanese conquest China might have proceeded to reconstruction in more orderly fashion and at a tempo less exhausting to the masses.

American Red Cross Contributes U.S.$100,000 for Medical Relief in China

A sum of U.S.$100,000 has been appropriated by the Red Cross Society of America for aiding medical relief work in the Shanghai and North China war zones, Dr. F. C. Yen, Superintendent of the Chinese Red Cross General Hospital, announced beginning of this week. At the same time, a boatload of medical supplies is being sent to China by the American Red Cross.

The cargo of gauze, medicine, serum and other sorely-needed supplies is being conveyed to Shanghai on a United States naval transport which sailed from San Francisco Oct. 1. Space on the vessel was lent to the American Red Cross by the United States Government.

Information regarding the contributions of money and supplies by the American Red Cross was received here in a telegram from Dr. C. T. Wang, Chinese Ambassador to the United States.

Prominent German Newspaper Denies U.S. Newspaper Reports

All leading papers in Berlin Sept. 29 strongly protested against a report published by an American news agency that the Japanese are making use of new 35-centimetre Krupp guns in the bombardment of Shanghai and also against the assertions of American papers that Germany approves Japan's action in China and the air raids on Chinese cities. The *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* wrote that efforts are being made to involve Germany in a dispute in which she is determined to remain absolutely neutral.

"Far Eastern Survey" Writer Sees No Prospect of Revolution Among Japan's Peasantry

A revolution on the part of Japan's hard-pressed tenant farmers is not likely to occur, according to the *Far Eastern Survey*, published by the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations. Galen M. Fisher, writing on the landlord-peasant struggle in Japan, points to the tremendous sufferings of the Japanese farmers "whose income fell no less than one billion two hundred million yen in 1929 below the 1928 total. More than 80 per cent of all farm lands were encumbered, the total indebtedness being about five billion yen. The most serious losses were experienced by the middle-sized farmers, who owned a few acres, and saw them go into the possession of the money-lending capitalists. Over night many of the banks became large landholders. A multitude of the tenants gave up the fight and either flocked to the cities or become farm laborers."

"Since the Rice Riots of 1918, when tenants and impoverished farmers broke into mob violence, uprisings and sabotage have become exceptional. The Japanese genius for accommodation is reflected in the high percentage of disputes settled by compromise. The awakening will come before the long-suffering workers in either country or city are goaded into general violence. There is no sign on the horizon of the tenant farmers' becoming the spearhead of a proletarian uprising."

German Newspaper Advises Japan Against Any Further Advances

The Berlin *Der Angriff* Sept. 18 advised Japan to break off her advance with the gain of the entire northern coast of China because, Japan, in further advancing, might one day meet not only Chinese resistance but "Chinese flags with Soviet stars or international brigades."

French Government Confers High Honor on Sir Frederick Maze

On behalf of the French Government and in the presence of M. Naggiar, the French Ambassador to China, M. Baudez, the Consul-General for France, Oct. 3 presented to Sir Frederick Maze the insignia of a Commander of the Legion of Honor. Owing to the present situation in Shanghai the ceremony was private and informal.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION No. 1614.

With reference to Customs Notification No. 1611:

announcing the procedure regarding the collection of interport duty on native goods moved in China, whether transported by junk, railway, highway, steamer or aeroplane;

the public is hereby notified that in accordance with Government instructions, interport duty is also leviable on domestic postal parcels according to the above procedure from to-day.

CHU CHANG-NIEN,
Superintendent of Customs.

L. H. LAWFORD,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 5th October 1937.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION NO. 1615.

With reference to previous Customs Notifications:

concerning the exemption of groundnut, shelled and in shell, and groundnut oil from payment of interport duty;

the public is hereby notified that in accordance with Government instructions the above exemption is cancelled from to-day.

CHU CHANG-NIEN,
Superintendent of Customs.

L. H. LAWFORD,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 5th October 1937.

Japanese Airplanes Allegedly Abuse Chinese Emblem

Commenting on the discovery made Sept. 26 of Japanese airplanes abusing the use of the Chinese national emblem, a military spokesman in Nanking the following day said that the discovery was especially timely and enlightening when considered in the light of a Japanese radio report which was broadcast on Sept. 23 alleging that the Chinese have embarked upon a plan of disguising Chinese airplanes as Japanese, and bombing the nationals and property of Third Powers during a Japanese raid on Nanking in order to involve neutral powers in the present hostilities. It appears that the Japanese have made careful preparations in this direction by spreading such false reports in advance as a sort of smoke-screen to cover their own treacherous and unlawful designs, the Chinese spokesman asserted.

Japanese Planes Raid Anking and Kashing

Four Japanese planes, which according to *Central News*, had the Chinese insignia distinctly painted on their wings, attempted to raid Nanchang, provincial capital of Kiangsi, about 5 p.m. Oct. 3. They were intercepted by Chinese pursuit planes over Changshu, south of Nanchang on the Kan River, where they dropped four bombs, killing four Chinese farmers. Meanwhile, from Anking came a report that six Japanese planes raided the provincial capital of Anhwei the same afternoon. They dropped more than 10 bombs, which demolished two civilian houses, killed two children and wounded one woman. Kashing on the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway was also bombed by Japanese aircraft on the same day.

Four passengers were killed and 20 others wounded as a result of the bombardment of the Kashing railway station by eight Japanese aircraft last Sunday afternoon, according to the *Ta Kung Pao*. Five passenger and three freight cars were wrecked aside from severe damages done to the station platform, tracks and bridge, the journal added. A row of shops on the street facing the station were practically all demolished.

Japanese Air Pilot Taken as Prisoner to Soochow

Air Captain Yamashita, a Japanese pilot whose airplane was shot down at Taitsang during the raid on the 26th inst., was escorted to Soochow, Sept. 28.

Three Japanese officers who escaped after their plane was forced down in a village near Kashing on September 28, were later arrested by Chinese garrison troops. The trio, it is learned, hid themselves in an old temple three li from Wangtien below Kashing on the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway. They were discovered by farmers there who reported to the garrison headquarters.

450 Japanese Airmen Killed and Captured in China

Casualties of Japanese airmen resultant from their air raids on Chinese cities have reached the total of over 450, according to official investigations issued at Nanking Sept. 30. Of the total, 15 were captured alive, 10 are missing and the rest were killed. On the dead list, 119 have been identified, their names and ranks being published in a detailed list.

Hundreds of Non-Combatants Killed in Air Raid on Canton Sept. 27

Canton was subjected to repeated raids by Japanese airplanes Sept. 27. Hundreds of non-combatants were again killed, and many dwelling houses destroyed.

Five British Missionary Institutions Destroyed by Japanese Bombing in Hopei

Well-informed circles in Tientsin state that five churches belonging to the British missions were destroyed in the past few weeks in Hopei Province as a result of the indiscriminate air bombing by the Japanese planes. In addition to these churches, a number of hospitals operated by these missions have also been destroyed, killing many sick people and missionary workers.

Ex-Staff Member of "Central News" Succumbs to Wounds

Liu Shang-tse, who was among those injured Sept. 25 when Japanese airplanes attacked the head-office of the *Central News Agency*, succumbed to his wounds five days later.

Chinese Order Planes from Great Britain

According to the London *Evening News*, the British Government has consented to the Gloucester Airplane Works accepting an order from China for several squadrons of their fast one seater fighting planes, which can travel at 400 kilometers per hour. These machines are of the same type as those used by the British Air force, and it is understood will be shipped to the Far East at once. It is possible that some have already been shipped.

Consular Authorities in Kobe Prevent Americans Proceeding to Shanghai

Acting evidently on their own initiative, but under authority from the Department of State at Washington, the U. S. Consular authorities at Kobe took the extraordinary action of requesting the Japanese police to assist them in removing some 20 Americans from the French liner *Chenanceaux* just as it was about to sail from Kobe for Shanghai Sept. 29. As a result of the incident the sailing of the liner was delayed for several hours and the Messageries Maritimes officials, have called the incident to the attention of the three Governments concerned, namely, the American, the Japanese and the French.

The majority of the people were women and children, families of Americans living in this city, who had spent their holidays in Japan. Some were women who are employed by local firms or as school teachers and it is felt by their friends here that their return was necessary.

Using stratagem to escape the vigilance of the U.S. consul, who is reported to have boarded the ship with three Japanese plainclothes policemen, three American women did reach Shanghai. Two of the women hid in cabins of friends of other nationals and were thus enabled to get to Shanghai. The three who arrived are Miss Marion Kiefer (Mrs. R. D. Chisholm), advertising director for the Shanghai Power Company who was returning from the United States; Miss St. Clair Nesbit, a teacher at the American School, and Mrs. Floyd J. O'Hara, wife of the superintendent of St. Luke's Hospital.

A notice had been posted by the U. S. Consular authorities in Kobe on the notice board of the steamship line that any American who came to Shanghai without permission of the Kobe consul would be subject to a fine of U.S.$2,000 and imprisonment for five years. This was sufficient to "scare" quite a number of the prospective passengers. The notice also contained an appeal to the patriotism of American citizens, urging them not to return to Shanghai at the present time.

Despite the action of the consular authorities of cancelling their visas to visit Shanghai, 20 citizens (all males except the three women above mentioned) decided to remain on the ship. They arrived here without incident, as passport formalities were not insisted on by the Chinese authorities here.

Washington Says It Knows Nothing of U. S. War Vessels Having Been Warned to Leave Chefoo

Commenting on the rumors current in Washington from Shanghai according to which the Chinese Government had asked for the removal of the flotilla of American warships from Chefoo in forty eight hours, as the docks might be destroyed to prevent the landing of Japanese troops, a spokesman from the U.S. Navy Department Oct. 4 declared that the Department had not heard anything on the subject.

According to Chinese reports, the Chinese authorities in Chefoo cautioned the U.S. consular officers of that port that they intend to destroy the harbor breakwater. The warships now at Chefoo are the *Black Hawk*, *Pope*, *Pillsbury*, *Ford* and *Paul Jones*.

The Roerich Pact and the Banner of Peace

The Review is indebted to A. P. Tomashevski for some interesting notes on the Roerich Pact. Its organizer is the celebrated Russian artist, archeologist and thinker, Prof. N. K. de Roerich. Many attempts were made by him before and during the Great War to institute an international flag, similar to the Red Cross which was to fly over all centers of art, science and religion in order to protect these from destruction by war. These attempts led to the formation in 1929 at New York of the so-called Roerich Pact with its Banner of Peace, consisting of three crimson dots in a circle. The Pact stands for the protection of the cultural treasures of mankind such as temples, universities, libraries, museums, etc.

The list of the endorsers of the Banner is long and glorious. Many prominent people in China as well as Japan have approved of the Pact.

Wang Chung-Hui of the Judicial Yuan, Nanking, an enthusiastic supporter of the Pact, recently said: "I am sure this noble endeavor for peace and culture will be received everywhere with great sympathy." "An international pact," says Mr. Chiang of the Ministry of Education, Nanking, "which you have in mind for this purpose is of immeasurable humanitarian value since art treasures in a strict sense are universal property and belong to no one nation or nations."

Cholera Breaks Out Aboard British Coaster "Shuntien"

Cholera broke out aboard Butterfield and Swire's steamer *Shuntien*, which left Shanghai for North China on Sept. 18. The ship was quarantined at Taku for a fortnight with her 20 foreign and 400 Chinese passengers. Four suspected Chinese cases were removed to the Quarantine Station for observation.

Men and Events

Dr. Y. C. Wen, head of the department of telegraphs and posts of the Ministry of Communications, is in Shanghai and is staying at the Park Hotel.

Captain J. W. Hurst, O.B.E., has been appointed Yangtze Admiralty pilot in succession to Captain R. Pote-Hunt who, after 37 years' service, is retiring to England.

If China can hold out for another six months, the economic collapse of Japan will be inevitable, according to a foreign observer who has just arrived from Japan, quoted by a *Kuo Min* message from Nanking Sept. 30.

Corporal Proteroe, of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, was injured by shrapnel Sept. 30 when a shell, presumably aimed at the North Station, exploded just inside the Settlement. The shell landed at 4.30 p.m. on North Shanse Road, near Elgin Road.

Captain A. M. Kotenev, the author of the book "The Chinese Soldier" which was reviewed in the columns of *The Review* on Sept. 18 (at which time the subject was also discussed editorially) has made application for naturalization as a Chinese citizen.

H. H. Cameron, American citizen, was wounded at the Borden Company, 2 Tengyueh Road, when a Chinese aerial bomb struck the establishment during the Oct. 2 bombing. He is being treated at the Country Hospital.

Foreign movie films have been barred from imports to Japan, except newsreels. Foreign firms in Japan have enough films in stock to last until end of the year—"Modern Times" by Chaplin included.

The motion picture section of the Military Affairs Commission despatched two cameramen to Canton, Sept. 30, to "shoot" scenes of the recent bombing of cultural institutions and killing of Chinese non-combatants in Kwangtung province by Japanese aircraft.

An attachment was issued this week on the Comacrib Press in Museum Road at the request of the landlords, the Shanghai Land Investment Co. The Comacrib Press was founded about eight years ago by Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Bowen, who recently proceeded to Manila.

Judge Helmick in the U. S. Court for China Sept. 30 ruled that Roy G. Allman, member of the American bar, must return to J. L. Winkelman (a Netherlands subject with whom he had a partnership agreement) the sum of U.S.$6,010. Judge Helmick in holding that any partnership agreement between an American lawyer and a lawyer of another nationality was illegal, cited a case in the British Supreme Court in 1909.

Facilities for evacuation of American nationals from Shanghai by naval transport will terminate with the sailing of the *Chaumont* for Kobe on October 19, it was announced by U. S. consular and naval authorities this week.

Ray Nelson, an American citizen, and a member of the band at the Paramount Ballroom was cut near the temple by a flying piece of shrapnel in Bubbling Well Road last Sunday afternoon. Despite considerable loss of blood, he was able to take his usual place in the orchestra the same evening.

The staff of the *Tsingtao Times* declared a general strike on September 29, says a dispatch to the *China Tiues*. In a manifesto issued after the strike, the staff gave the pro-Japanese editorial policy of the editor and his maltreatment of some staff members as reasons for their drastic step.

J. V. Murray, a director of the California Texas Oil Company, Ltd., arrived in Shanghai by the *Shanghai Maru* this week by way of Japan. Mr. Murray is a former resident of Shanghai, having been managing director of the Texas Company (China) Ltd., from 1924 to 1932.

Coded telegrams of foreigners will now be accepted by the Chinese Government Telegraph Administration, Ministry of Communications, according to a notification issued Oct. 1. Foreigners sending such telegrams, must first have their respective consuls certify that the messages contain no political or military intelligence.

The dead body of a French citizen named Belemont was found in premises at 730 Kwenming Road, Yangtszepoo, end of last week, where he had been employed as a godown-keeper. The state of the body indicated that he had been killed by flying shrapnel about a week previously.

Cholera in the Shanghai Foreign Settlement registered an increase of 249 cases during the week ending Oct. 2, according to the weekly health report of Dr. E. F. Duck, acting commissioner of public health. Cholera deaths in the same area increased by 102, one of which was foreign.

The New Engineering Works on Yangtszepoo Road (over a year ago incorporated together with the Shanghai Dock into the Shanghai Dockyards), although situated in the war-torn area, has five hundred men at work on several large contracts. Among the jobs recently completed were repairs to the Netherlands cruiser *Can Galen*, at present on duty in the Whangpoo.

The U. S. S. *Canopus*, with more than 30 Americans on board (mostly women and children), departed from Shanghai Oct. 3 for Kobe, where they boarded the s.s. *President Wilson* for the United States. The U. S. S. *Pecos* departed from Shanghai Oct. 4 for Hongkong and Manila with a further batch of American refugees. Both vessels also carried mail.

The Marine Church Services attracted such a large audience last Sunday that the Cathay Theatre was unable to seat all those who desired to attend. As a result, starting Oct. 10 the Marine Serivces will be held at the Grand Theatre. At Last Sunday's services Chaplain Frank R. Hamilton delivered a sermon on the subject, "The Bible—the Book of life."

A new hospital for Chinese soldiers, the No. 24 Chinese Red Cross Hospital, has been established at 11 Jessfield Road, where a rich Chinese has loaned an entire 3-story building for the purpose. Located in an ideal environment the hospital has prepared 200 beds, but only 71 of them are in use. It is one of the best equipped hospitals of its kind and has foreign and Chinese doctors. The upkeep of the hospital entirely depends on charity.

Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, British Ambassador to China, departed from Shanghai for Hongkong Oct. 4 on the British cruiser *Falmouth* to begin a holiday in the Netherlands East Indies. Sir Hughe end of last week left the Country Hospital, where the wounds he received while being machine-gunned by a Japanese airplane (while he was enroute from Nanking to Shanghai) were being treated.

Rev. Father Robert, well-known former French resident of the Far East, (at present residing in Paris, where he is Superior of the Foreign Missions,) has been promoted to the rank of Officer of the Legion of Honor. He first arrived in China in 1889; he was for a number of years Procurator-General of the Society of Foreign Missions of Paris, and was for a time a member of the Shanghai French Municipal Council.

There is some speculation (says *Far Eastern Survey*) as to whether the British Ambassador to China has given any definite assurances to the National Government of China concerning a future larger participation of that Government in the control of the International Settlement of Shanghai. In any case, it is practically certain that, after the present experience in Shanghai, the second of its kind, the political status of the Shanghai Settlement will again become a subject for international discussion.

The *Christian Century* notes the fact that Dr. G. B. Barbour, formerly an L.M.S. missionary in China, is to be on the staff of the University of Cincinnati. His wife, formerly Miss Dorothy Dickinson, is an American. Dr. Barbour is a geologist whose scientific work is of the first importance. Mrs. Barbour wrote the first books using the "thousand character script" for Chinese women and also took a considerable part in the Sunday schools of the Chinese Church.

George S. Parker, President of the Parker Pen Company, who has traveled extensively in China and the Far East, died at the Billings Memorial Hospital, Chicago, on July 20. He was 73 years of age. Mr. Parker was one of the early inventors of the fountain pen and established the Parker Pen Company at Janesville, Wis., forty-six years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Parker were last in China about three years ago. He is survived by Mrs. Parker and a son, also connected with the company. Young Parker has also traveled in the Far East and made an air-trip to Shanghai last spring.

The Chinese colony in Los Angeles is building a walled Chinatown. The sponsors of the movement say they wish to transplant to Los Angeles a real miniature city of China, with buildings, including stores, restaurants, department establishments, a theater, cafes and such, with every modern improvement. "Our objective is not only to establish in Los Angeles the most modern and unique Chinese walled city in America, but to rehabilitate our people," said Walter Yip, secretary of the Los Angeles Chinatown Project Association, in announcing recently that such a plan is under way.

Lt.-Col. Takhashi, a Japanese Army officer at present in the United States, was quoted in a *United Press* message from New York Sept. 30 as denouncing as "fakes" certain photographs which had been distributed throughout America in which Japanese soldiers allegedly were engaged in bayonet practice on the propped-up body of a Chinese. Colonel Takahashi claimed that the pictures were posed by Chinese wearing Japanese uniforms, adding that Japanese combat technique is entirely different from that depicted in the photographs in question.

The Japanese Army in China has placed itself "beyond the pale of humanity" through indiscriminate bombing of civilian areas, destruction of Chinese Red Cross units and the use of poison gas, Dr. C. T. Wang, Chinese Ambassador in to the United States, charged Washington Sept. 25. Dr. Wang, who read the statement to the correspondents with obvious deep feeling and emotional emphasis, said he was presenting the Department of State with the charges that the Japanese "wilfully perpetrated such infamous deeds" and cannot escape the responsibility for having "grossly violated the principles of humanity and international law."

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

Forces in the Far East

The Struggle for the Pacific, by Gregory Bienstock. George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., London, 1937. 269 pp.

Although not specifically applicable to the present situation in China, this book, dealing with the spread of cultures to the Pacific area where they are now on the point of clashing, is highly illuminating with regard to the forces now operating in China.

Beginning with a consideration of the colonization movements which have taken European interests into the Far East, the author shows the increasing importance of the Pacific area in world trade and politics. He pays particular attention to the development of transportation and communication in the Far Eastern area with such plans yet to be realized as the French railway connecting Indo-China and Siberia, the Shanghai-India railway as projected by the British, and the various Europe-Asia air routes as planned by the powers. The counter-colonization movements of the Japanese, Chinese and Americans, the major result of which was the withdrawal of Russia from her advanced positions in Alaska and Manchuria, occupy a considerable portion of the first chapter.

Then came the various rivalries in the Pacific, led by Great Britain, and followed closely by France, Germany, and the United States. Britain's diplomatic problem in the Far East was to stop the advancing Russians. In fact, throughout Eurasia, Great Britain and Russia were rivals, Britain advancing along the southern half of the continent and Russia along the northern. But nowhere did the two come into closer rivalry than in China, which was the main reason for the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese pact, the cornerstone of British diplomacy in the Far East for at least two decades, falling under the pressure of the United States at the Washington conference. Towards the end of the nineteenth century the powers seemed to be on the point of dividing China into "spheres of influence," a policy which was strongly opposed by the United States, and that opposition was put into definite words by the enunciation of the "Open Door" policy. However, the author interprets this move on the part of America as an attempt to secure all of China as her spehere of influence, rather than as an attempt to keep China from being gobbled up by the imperialists. However, since that time the growing power of Japan has made it possible for her to demand a larger share in the international consortium, and to secure a recognition of her special interests in northeast China. But, the author points out, Japan is still largely dependent financially and economically upon the United States. For this reason he states, "An Americo-Japanese entente in the Western Pacific depends simply on whether both partners will be able to reach an agreement at the right moment."

As to the author's final chapter, on War and Strategy, it is extremely interesting but apt to be somewhat incomplete because of the enormous complexities involved. With the present set-up, he points out, the naval positions of the three outstanding Pacific powers, the United States, Japan and Great Britain, are extremely strong defensively, with the United States ensconced behind the Alaska-Hawaii-Panama triangle (not the quadrilateral which he mentions), Japan behind her islands, and Great Britain at Singapore. Beyond these points, the effectiveness of the various navies is problematical because of the possibilities of combinations of powers, economic and industrial resources, and the importance of naval maneuvers.

The author has made an important contribution to world politics by an attempt to emphasize the importance of the Pacific area in world events, but he has given very little weight to events

Indigestion And Nerves.

Woman on Verge of Breakdown,

"About last Christmas I began to suffer from severe indigestion," states Mrs. J. Ward, of 73, The Vista, Eltham, London, "I had terrible chest pains and could not eat; I grew very depressed and irritable; I always felt tired, yet could not sleep. I lost weight, and was on the verge of a nervous breakdown.

"Then, on the advice of my sister, I started taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In a few days I obtained relief from the dreadful pains in my chest and I was able to eat and enjoy my food. The tired feeling left me, my nerves grew steady, and I was able to sleep soundly. Now my health is splendid—I have never felt better in my life."

Those who have tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills often say that the benefit following their use is almost too wonderful to be believed. Actually the reason is quite simple. It is this; these pills create new, rich blood, which strengthens the nerves, banishes anaemia, and improves the appetite and digestion. Try them now; but ask for Dr. Williams'. Sold by all chemists.

In the United States Court for China

AT SHANGHAI CHINA

In re:	Cause No. 4100
Estate of	Estate No. 1979
	ORDER
JOSEPH MICLO,	Filed at Shanghai, China. this 10th day of August, 1937.
Deceased.	William T. Collins, Clerk.

ORDER.

The Application of the Administrator in the above entitled Cause requesting an ORDER of this Court to be directed to JOSEPH DONAT MICLO, and/or his heirs-at-law, ALFONSE MICLO, and/or his heirs at-law, and MARCEL MICLO, and/or his heirs-at-law assumed to be the heirs-at-law of JOSEPH MICLO, Deceased, whose Estate is now in the course of administration in this Court, and it further appearing that the above Joseph Donat Miclo, Alfonse Miclo and Marcel Miclo are dead not having been heard of by near known relatives of said Joseph Miclo, Deceased, for some thirty years or more, and it appearing that there is an uncertainty whether they are alive or dead, and it further appearing that it is necessary for the administrator of this Estate to be informed of all heirs-at-law of said Joseph Miclo, Deceased, for the purpose of making distribution of the assets of said Estate, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED.

That Joseph Donat Miclo and/or his heirs-at-law, Alfonse Miclo, and/or his heirs-at-law, and Marcel Miclo, and/or his heirs-at-law and all known and unknown heirs-at-law of Joseph Miclo, Deceased be duly notified in the manner hereinafter mentioned to submit in this Court on or before the first day of January, 1938, their evidence of proof positive of their respective kinship to Joseph Miclo, Deceased, as his heir or heirs-at-law, if they or any of them intend to participate in the distribution of the assets of this Estate, if found duly entitled thereto, and all communications in this respect shall be addressed, as follows:

The Clerk of the United States Court for China, Shanghai, China.

AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that a copy of this ORDER be caused to be published in a newspaper in general circulation in the City of Orbey, Department of Haut-Rhin, Alsace, Lorraine, France, and in the City of Paris, France, in the French language, and also in the CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW, a newspaper of general circulation in the City of Shanghai, China, in the English language, and that this ORDER shall be published in said newspapers on the first and second Saturdays, each, of the months of October, November and December, 1937.

BY THE COURT.

MILTON J. HELMICK,

Judge of the United States Court for China.

of the last five years. Furthermore, he tends to attach too much weight to the "balance of power" theory, and finally, adopts a typically British attitude throughout, which makes some of his statements sound peculiar when read by other nationals.

F. W. G.

A Novelist Paints a Picture of Soviet Russia

Man Changes His Skin. By Bruno Jasienski, Translated from the Russian by H. G. Scott. Moscow, Cooperative Publishing Society, U.S.S.R. 896 pages. 8 roubles.

One of the most significant and far reaching developments of Soviet Russia is the changing of Central Asia from a medieval agricultural land to a self-conscious sovietized industrial area. In this transformation not only is the face of nature taking on new features with the vast irrigation schemes and the new farm lands which are to produce the raw material for an industrialized life, but there is also to be a transformation of the nature of man.

In this novel, Man Changes His Skin, the vast irrigation project of Tajikistan is used to symbolize for the "oppressed" peoples of Central Asia the revivifying and life-giving force of the Soviet state. Difficult as is the mechanical work connected with the construction—the shortage of machinery and fuel, the uncalculated structural problems—these are as nothing compared with the human passions, rivalries and ambitions which thwart the work at every turn.

The story has in it many facets of the soviet scene: the foreign experts, portrayed both as sympathetic and as disbelieving the efficacy of the system; the party workers brought into the new territory; the Komsomoletz or Young Communists; the workers of the irrigation scheme; the rich and the poor peasants; the Basmachis or armed whiteguard bandits. The result is that the nine hundred pages of the novel abound with incidents and characters. But the characters are not individualized beyond types or lay figures. The main interest has been to show how the work is carried forward in spite of man and in spite of nature.

In the course of the novel there are many opportunities to present current Russian ideals and principles. Of particular interest to author is the development of the individual (sic) under the Soviet regime:

> "We are the generation which has destroyed the capitalist society in order to enter into the socialist one, and for the present, we are still changing our skin. This is a big and painful process. The relation between people, between people and things, between people and the state, has all changed. The scales of every individual personality have widened; the old skin of capitalist relations has burst asunder. We are exchanging it for a more roomy one, in which it is easier to breathe. This is only the first step towards that communist society in which man will finally cast off, like a husk, his whole skin of conventional ideas, in which he will first find his full personality, the potentialities of which will become unbounded."

In reading this novel one cannot but feel that despite the title and the argument man has not changed his skin in Soviet Russia. It remains true that wherever men work together there one can find the spirit of loyalty and sacrifice side by side with jealousy, self-seeking and personal interest. The author has painted a vivid picture of Soviet Russia, and a convincing picture—but the conviction which remains is this: man's nature is essentially the same under all regimes, regardless of political theory.

F. M. R.

Population Problems from the Indian Angle

Migrant Asia, by Radhakamal Mukerjee. Published by Tipografia Failli, Rome, for the Italian Committee for the Study of the Problem of World Population.

Migrant Asia is a work of primary importance. It emphasizes the pressure of the Eastern population as a serious factor in international lack of equilibrium, and as an increasing danger to world peace. Prof. Mukerjee advances the premise that in order to maintain world peace it is of utmost necessity to allow Asiatics freedom to immigrate into all countries now precluded to them by white control.

The presentation of his viewpoint will find many antagonists in the West, yet every Westerner, scholar, businessman or politician, would do well to read the arguments of Prof. Mukerjee, for they are the arguments of one half of mankind against a civilization which dominates the other half.

The issues raised by movements of Asiatic people are at once economic, cultural and political, and the author attempts to analyse the varied aspects of this important controversy, and then uses the comparative and synthetic methods of social science to suggest constructive solutions.

Anyone living in Asia cannot help but know of the terrific struggle from India to Japan and Manchuria, to get enough food to feed the population, and secure enough industrial expansion to relieve the economic pressure. Also, economics must be aided by sociophysiological investigations of the aptitudes and habits of work, wage levels and standards of living as well as capacities for acclimatisation of different pioneering peoples going into sparsely settled areas.

The situation of all agrarian and industrial workers in the Asiatic countries, with suggested improvements is clearly set forth, aided by many maps and tables. The author pleads for intelligence rather than emotion to be applied to the problems, and presents, on the whole, a very powerful appeal. There should be many who will agree with him: "If the progress of civilization is to maintained, the same sciences which have fashioned the complex structure of modern industry and trade must also dominate the political and social controls of tomorrow. Science is inexorbale in its logic, and its logic is the best solvent of the hostilities that are now brewing in the entire eastern world from the shores of the Indian Ocean to those of the Pacific."

A provocative book.

M. V.

Tang Leang-li Issues Bulletin on China's Struggle for Self Determination

A Bulletin, published by Tang Leang-li, Editor of *The People's Tribune*, entitled "China's Struggle for Self-determination" is described as being intended for the information of friends and sympathizers abroad who may wish to speak or write on current events in China.

China Maintains Exchange Stability

Ever since China went off the silver standard some twenty months ago, she has been able to maintain exchange stability to a degree previously unknown, according to Dr. Chao-ting Chi in the *Far Eastern Survey*, published by the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations. The present crisis in the Far East sees China, because of the substantial progress made toward creating a sound financial structure, in a much better position to meet any national emergency than she was two years ago, asserts Dr. Chi.

Keep Your Children Well And Happy With Baby's Own Tablets.

Little children should be happy, it is unnatural for them to be otherwise, and consequently when they are peevish, 'cross', have no appetite, lack energy and good spirits, it is invariably a sign of health disorder. Usually this is the result of derangement in stomach or bowels which may quickly be set right by a dose of Baby's Own Tablets.

"My little girl was a small delicate baby at birth, always constipated and cross", states Mrs. M. E. Crosthwaite, Freeman, Ontario, Canada; "when she was a month old I bought some Baby's Own Tablets and was so pleased with the results obtained I have used them constantly ever since, when baby has been cross, feverish, teething or at the first sign of a cold. She has had no serious illness and I now have a normal, healthy five year old who has had no corrective other than Baby's Own Tablets.

Baby's Own Tablets are a medical child-specialist's prescription, guaranteed entirely free from opiates, narcotics or other harmful drugs. Their mild laxative action cleanses the child's stomach and bowels, and paves the way to happy, healthy progress. From chemists everywhere.

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Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze Appeals to U.S. for Boycott of Japan

The following is a summary of a Message to America broadcasted over the national hook-up of the National Broadcasting Co. and Columbia Broadcasting System of the U. S., Oct. 6, by Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, former Chinese Minister to the United States.

"WE APPEAL to Americans for your sympathy during the greatest crisis of our history. Speaking as I am to the sound of guns and airplanes here in Shanghai and seeing daily thousands of wounded soldiers and civilians who are filling all our hospitals, I have no hesitation in saying that we are fighting with our backs to the wall in a struggle for our very existence. We know you will show us sympathy because we cannot think you could do otherwise. It is as if your neighbor's house was set on fire; whether it be arson or accident, you cannot help feeling bad about it. China has always been not only your good neighbor but your close friend. I firmly believe you will play the part of a good neighbor and friend to China when she is on fire. We have already received here with heartfelt gratitude the first consignments of medical supplies which friends in America have sent to us through the Chinese Medical Association.

"I wish to suggest that there is something else which *everyone* can do—the poorest and the humblest among you as well as the oldest and the youngest. *You can* —if you will—*boycott Japan.* If every private citizen throughout the world, who believes in justice and fair play, was to boycott Japan, even unofficially, we can in a short time bring the aggressor to justice and to reason.

"This is a case in which there is no doubt at all as to who is the aggressor and who the victim of aggression. Are Japanese troops ravaging Chinese territory or are Chinese forces invading Japan? We are not suggesting that you should give up your neutrality and send the United States Army, Navy and Air Force to China to fight on our side. Nothing is further from our minds. I would not be honest with you if I did not tell you that the Chinese people are bewildered by the extremely rigid interpretation of the neutrality policy adopted by certain Americans. When a nation advocates a form of neutrality which ignores the fact that one of the parties is an aggressor, it may bring about a situation where the aggressor is favored.

"The Chinese people respect the wishes of the American people to be neutral and to avoid entanglement. But we also remember that America is a signatory of the Kellogg Peace Pact and the Washington Nine Power Treaty which have been broken by Japan. I suggest that Americans owe a moral obligation to the victim of such treaty infringements.

"If you will boycott Japan and all your united efforts succeed, you will find that you have contributed to the greatest single step of progress in history. You will prove that might is not right unless that might is backed by right. You will usher in a new era, when reason, fair play and world justice will triumph—when the private individual has shown that he can stop the aggression of governments and military cliques which have run amok."

Sun Fo Flays Japan's Predatory Policy in China

Declaring that China, with the belief that the basis of all relations between civilized states is the observance of treaties, solemnly entered into by them, is fighting against Japanese aggression in order to uphold this principle, Sun Fo, the president of the Legislative Yuan, in a survey of the Sino-Japanese situation, stated Oct. 4 that the Japanese military leaders have not only treated as scraps of paper the various treaties to which Japan is a signatory, but have pursued a policy aiming at dismembering and subjugating China. Japanese militarism was described by Mr. Sun as the heart and soul of the Tokyo Government since 1931, living on lawlessness and aggression and understanding no language but force. But, Mr. Sun stated, Japanese militarism cannot survive a defeat, and China is now prepared to administer to it that blow.

Are You Cruel, Or Kind?

It is most unlikely that you wish to be cruel, and yet many people are. Not to others, perhaps, but to themselves. They eat with little discretion and then when stomach and bowels rebel at the over-load they force them to work by means of harsh purgatives, which is nothing short of cruelty to these long-suffering organs.

When there is some congestion or slight derangement in the food tract, and this may happen in spite of every care, the best way quickly to put matters right is to take a dose of Pinkettes, the tiny, non-griping and non-habit-forming laxative pills.

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In the United States Court for China

MARIE McPHERSON, Plaintiff, vs. GROVER CLEVELAND McPHERSON, Defendant.	Cause No. 4246 Civil No. 2125 ORDER Filed at Shanghai, China, September 24th, 1937. William T. Collins, Clerk. by N. E. Lurton, Deputy Clerk

The object of this suit is an action for divorce.

WHEREAS, plaintiff herein, by her attorneys, has this 24th day of September, 1937, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 17th day of September, 1937, the summons for defendant was returned by the United States Marshal for China with the following noted thereon: "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 23rd day of September, 1937, the plaintiff herein filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant does not now reside in China, nor has he resided therein since more than 2 years last past, and that defendant's last known address was MANILA, P. I.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 24th day of September, 1937, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW, a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 16th day of October, 1937, the day of last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

By THE COURT:

Dated at Shanghai, China,
this 24th day of September, 1937.

MILTON J. HELMICK
Judge.

Professor Jumpei Shinobu's "Peace Time Blockade"

BY K. S. MA 馬國驥

At 6 p.m., August 25th, 1937 Vice-Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, Commander-in-chief of the Japanese Third Fleet, proclaimed a blockade of China's coast from the mouth of the Yangtse to a point south of Swatow, i.e., from 32.4 degrees north latitude and 121.44 degrees east longitude to 23.14 degrees north latitude and 116.4 degrees east longitude. The blockade, it was emphasized, would not "in principle" affect ships of any third country, "while Chinese vessels, either Government-owned or private, would be under ban." This extraordinary blockade, Dr. Jumpei Shinobu, Professor of International Law, who is acting as Legal Advisor to the Japanese Third Fleet, said, was a "peace-time blockade." To distinguish it from the war-time blockade, he indicated that foreign vessels navigating in the proscribed zone would not be subjected to visit and search in the sense that they are generally understood in a contingency of war. "While foreign vessels," he added in amplification, "cannot be seized, detained or compelled to change their course, they will, however, be liable to boarding by Japanese naval authorities for ascertaining their true nationality in case of doubt." In an interview with news reporters he further said: "Inasmuch as this is not a war-time blockade, we shall not be able to stop foreign vessels from carrying armaments to China. However, we can take such effective measures as exercising the privileges of pre-emption towards foreign bottoms found to be carrying cargo which in war time would constitute contraband." But these statements do not exactly coincide with that of the Japanese Foreign Office which intimates that no foreign ships are to be molested.*

When Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State of the U.S.A., appealed to China and Japan not to resort to war, it will be remembered, Japanese Government officials asserted that "no state of war existed between China and Japan." "The Japanese Government," it was stated, "regarded the Sino-Japanese conflict not as a war but as a mere incident." This amounts to saying that technically the two countries are still at peace, notwithstanding this armed conflict; and this perhaps is evident from the fact that neither China nor Japan has taken any step to sever diplomatic relations. Whether the present condition of things in North China and around Shanghai constitutes a state of peace or a state of war is in this connection immaterial, as the decision will not alter the fact that between peace and war Japan has chosen to call it peace. This being the case, it stands to reason that all acts permissible only in a state of war would be interdicted when no such state exists and that no right consistent only with a state of war, or accruing from such a state, might be legitimately exercised when a country proclaims itself to be in a state of peace, instead of war. It is clear, therefore, that with all his ingenuity, Professor Shinobu's fantastic half-way improvisation which is neither one thing nor the other and which, he apparently hopes, would operate in either way to suit Japan's purpose will scarcely bear investigation. It should be borne in mind that the assertion of such rights as to blockade the ports of another country, to stop, visit and search the ships of any third country, and to seize or otherwise dispose of contraband of war in each case presupposes a state of war. It would be unreasonable to presume that a country, while proclaiming to be in a state of peace with another country, might legitimately claim these war time rights. Such presumption would be not only contrary to the general notions of International Law but repugnant to the basic principles upon which that law has been built up; for if international law could be so perversed to enable a country to reap benefits from both a state of war and a state of peace at the same time without incurring any of the attendant obligations and responsibilities, then the world might as well go without International Law.

In Ford v. Surget (97 U.S. 594) it was clearly laid down that the right to blockade the ports of another country was "a war right" and as such it could be exercised "only when war existed." The Declaration of Paris (1856) in Article IV stipulated: "Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective, that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy." The object of this principle of law was to correct the abuse, prevalent during Napoleonic Wars, of paper blockades, "where extensive coasts were put under blockade by proclamation." In the instructions of the U.S. Navy, June 20th, 1898 the same principle was embodied: "A blockade to be effective and binding must be maintained by a force sufficient to render ingress into or egress from the port dangerous." In The Francisca (10 Moore, Privy Council, 37) Lord Kingsdown made the following remark: "Lord Stowell, when he defines a blockade, always speaks of it as the exclusion of the blockaded place from all commerce, whether by ingress or egress." In The Frederick Molke (1 Rob. 87) he says: 'What is the object of a blockade, not merely to prevent an importation of supplies, but to prevent export as well as import; and to cut off all communication of commerce with the blockaded place'." He further added: "The allowance of a general freedom of commerce ..... from a blockaded port seems hardly consistent with the existence of any blockade at all." In The Betsy (1 Rob. 93) Lord Stowell said: "On the question of blockade three things must be proved: 1st, The existence of an actual blockade; 2dly, The knowledge of the party; and 3dly, Some act of violation, either by going in, or by coming out with a cargo laden after the commencement of the blockade." Again, in The Henrick and Maria (1 Rob. 146), The Circassian (2 Wallace 135) and The Adula (176 U.S. 361) it was held that a declaration of blockade could be made only on governmental authority, and that while a blockade of a single port might be instituted by a naval officer without governmental notification, a general and extensive blockade must necessarily be directed by the government itself and notified to other governments. All these principles enunciated above have been universally accepted and therefore well established. Just how far Professor Shinobu's "peace-time blockade" satisfies these requirements would not be difficult to see.

(To be Continued)

**At the time of writing the Japanese Navy has proclaimed blockade on practically the whole of China's coast.*

A spokesman of the Japanese Foreign Office in his reply to a question concerning the blockade seems, however, to imply visit and search and the power to deal with munitions of war. These are his words: "No Chinese vessels can be considered bona fide, but vessels of a third party will not generally be considered non bona fide. Regarding non bona fide vessels, such measures would be taken as would be in consonance with the purpose of the traffic prohibition. The Japanese naval authorities, however, had no intention of confiscating vessels and cargoes indiscriminately, and they would not go beyond the limits of self-defense. The prohibition would certainly apply to Chinese ships disguising their nationality by flying a foreign flag. The manner of dealing with non-peaceful commerce might vary according to individual cases, but the peaceful trade of a third party would be fully respected. Japan, desiring a speedy settlement of the affair, did not like to see the supply of war munitions to China being kept up by a third party, which was bound to prolong and intensify hostilities."

Japanese Say Air Raids on Nanking Are "Unavoidable"

Air raids on Nanking are "unavoidable," if the military aims of the Japanese armed forces are to be attained, Foreign Minister Koki Hirota Sept. 30 informed Joseph Clark Grew, American Ambassador to Tokyo The note was in reply to a note in regards to the aerial bombardment of Nanking received from the United States Government on Sept. 22.

A second "warning" to the diplomatic representatives of foreign Powers to completely evacuate Nanking is being contemplated by the Japanese, according to information emanating from foreign sources published by *Central News* Sept. 30.

Two Crack Japanese Airmen Die in Nanking Bombing Sept. 25

Two crack Japanese fliers, Lieut.-Commander Sakamoto and First Class Warrant Officer Wakita, met death in Nanking on September 25, when their bomber was shot down by Chinese anti-aircraft guns, the local Japanese papers reported Oct. 2. The machine belonged to a squadron charged with the task of bombing the Hsiakwan power plant. Swooping down from the height of 4,500 metres, the fliers were just preparing to let loose their deadly missiles, when the machine was hit by a Chinese shell. The plane hurtled to the ground, the two men trapped within.

Italo-Japanese Anti-Communist Pact to Screen Military Alliance?

Commenting on the eventuality of an Italo-Japanese anti-communist pact, M. Victorov wrote in Moscow *Pravda* Sept. 16 that it "would probably be a secret military pact hidden by anti-communist clauses on the lines of the Germano-Japanese accord." He added that as Italy had closed the Ethiopian markets to Japanese goods, Japan, like Germany, has no other common interest with Italy than to "start troubles, stir up a world war and destroy the peace and security of the people"

British to Send More Troops to Palestine—Wholesale Arrests of Agitators

A *Trans-Ocean* message from Cairo Oct. 2 stated that the British military authorities in Egypt are preparing for the immediate dispatch of reinforcements to Palestine should the 7,500 British troops stationed there now be unable to preserve order.

This firm British attitude is being taken as the result of a series of assassinations which included British, Jewish and Arab victims. Lewis Andrews, District Commissioner of Galilee, was one of the victims. Wholesale arrests of Arab agitators are being made by the British authorities in Palestine.

Amur Clash and the Future

(The Nation, New York, July 10)

The Amur River Clash, ended by the withdrawal of Soviet troops from the disputed islands, is explicable only as an attempt by Japan to test Soviet strength. It is significant that practically all the stories of the incident came from Tokyo, and in contrast with the excitement of the Japanese press the Soviet papers scarcely mentioned the incident. Legally, the islands, which are little more than sandbars, probably belong to Russia under an 1860 agreement with China. Certainly they do not belong to Japan, which has no territory nearer than Korea. Japan's claim, of course, has been made in behalf of Manchukuo; and Manchukuo's rights, if they be granted any validity at all, can only rest on China's treaty obligations. If China has contested the Soviet Union's claim, no mention has been made of the fact. But whatever legal or actual rights are involved it is doubtful whether Japan would dare risk an attack at this season. Each year, during late summer and fall, Manchurian patriotic organizations, bandits, and small bands of Communists make use of the cover afforded by the vast fields of *kaoliang* to launch attacks on Japanese outposts and lines of communication. Recent reports indicate that these illegal groups are more numerous and powerful than ever before. Nor are conditions in China as calm as they appear on the surface. The puppet government at Peiping has recently shown signs of restiveness, and a war between Japan and the Soviet Union might see China, officially or unofficially, on the side of the Soviets.

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In the United States Court for China

In re.
LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT
of
PERCIVAL McCENEY WERLICH
Deceased

Cause No. 4243

Special Proceedings
No. 2122

NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of PERCIVAL McCENEY WERLICH, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before March 26, 1938, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

J. E. BADELY, ADMINISTRATOR,
c/o Hansons, 39 Peking Road, Shanghai, China.

Shanghai, China.
Dated September 17th, 1937.

Chinese Railways

Nanking-Shanghai and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Lines

From Shanghai to Nanking: 311.04 Kilometers

From Shanghai to Hangchow: 189.57 Kilometers

The Nanking-Shanghai Line extends from Shanghai, one of the greatest seaports in the world, to Nanking, the seat of the Nationalist Government of China. Short as it is when compared with the other trunk Lines in China, it serves a rich and densely populated district of preponderant importance, politically, as well as commercially and industrially. The whole Line is dotted over with points of known scenic beauty too numerous to be all mentioned here. Tourists and travellers should utilize the train service of this Line at least to visit Soochow, known as the "Garden City of the Orient," Wusih, the picturesque city on Lake Tai-hu, Chinkiang, the "Gate of the Yangtze River," and Nanking, a city rich in historic remains with the new grand Mausoleum of modern architecture for Dr. Sun Yat Sen, Founder of the Chinese Republic.

The Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Line runs southwestward from Shanghai through a tract of beautiful places. At Lunghwa one will see the famous Pagoda with a long history attached to it; at Sungkiang, the observatory of the French Fathers at the summit of Sha Shan and the grave of General Frederick Ward; at Kashing, the South Lake and the Three Pagodas situated about two miles from the station; and at Hangchow, the present terminus of the Line from Shanghai, the renowned West Lake which called forth highest praise from Marco Polo, with such picturesque surroundings that it has been well called the "Switzerland of China." Tourists! A visit to Hangchow by the comfortable trains of this Line will give you the utmost satisfaction of travel and untold pleasure of sight-seeing.

For further information apply to the Traffic Manager of the two Lines at Shanghai North Station.

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